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THE AMERICAN MERCURY has been published continuously since January, 1924, when it was founded by H. L. Mencken and George Jean Nathan. Since June, 1966, it has incorporated WESTERN DESTINY FOLK and NORTHERN WORLD. Published quarterly. Second-class postage paid at Torrance, California 90510, and additional office. *Office for all circulation, editorial, business and advertising matters: P.O. Box 1306, Torrance, Cal. 90505.* Subscription prices: \$4 for one year, \$6 for two years, \$8 for three years. However, the publishers do not accept subscriptions unless combined with a subscription to WASHINGTON OBSERVER NEWSLETTER. *Combined Rate: \$10 for one year, \$15 for two years, \$20 for three years.* Foreign and Canadian subscriptions, \$1 per year extra. Newsstand price: 75c per issue. Copies in bulk; 35c each for five copies or more of same issue. Change of address: Send your old incorrect address label and your new, legibly-written address and zip code to office at least 30 days before you move. Manuscripts: Original articles will be considered for publication but not returned unless accompanied by self-addressed, stamped envelope; even then return cannot be guaranteed. Style Sheet sent upon request.

Cover: Statue of Mercury by Giovanni Bologna (c. 1576-1600). National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.

In the MERCURY'S Opinion

If Mencken Would Return . . .

FIFTY YEARS AGO H.L. Mencken and George Jean Nathan embarked on the adventure of THE AMERICAN MERCURY. This issue thus marks the completion of the first fifty years and the beginning of the next.

The world has much changed during this past half century. In fact, the pace and the magnitude of change have been revolutionary and the events have moved and jarred men with such shock that a hundred years of quiet adjustment would scarcely suffice for stability to reassert itself.

In 1924 America was still emerging from the vast economic and social strains of the World War and her futile, ignorant intervention into the hopeless swamps of internationalism. It was years before the stock market crash, the depression and the rise of Hitler. It was seven years after the Bolshevik triumph and nine years before the government of the U.S.S.R. was legitimized by Roosevelt. In 1924 Lenin and Stalin were murdering Russian Christians by the millions—and the American “free press” was studiously ignoring the *auto-da-fe*. It was the year of Teapot Dome, the first diesel locomotive, the first motion picture of a President and when a young man named J. Edgar Hoover took over something called the Bureau of Investigation of the Justice Department.

1924 was five years after Prohibition had gone into effect and nine years before it was repealed. It was three years before Lindbergh flew the Atlantic, one year before the famous debate of Clarence Darrow and William Jennings Bryan and the year that Cal Coolidge was elected.

The intellectual climate of the time was borne almost exclusively by a homogeneous population composed of White Christians drawn from northern Europe. The Jews were well along in their ambitious drive for leadership—a fact unnoticed by the population at large who thought of Jews then as rather mythical characters in long robes out of the Bible, or harmless, if obnoxious, peddlers.

White supremacy was the norm, accepted unquestioningly by all respectable people who would not dream of social equality or racial integration with Negroes. The unconscious assumption that America was and would always remain a White nation was as universal and as accepted by everyone as the air they breathed. The rare radical or liberal who at that time championed the Negro would not dare to hint that the destruction of White suzerainty was his real aim for fear of irretrievably alienating his audience or making them doubt his sanity. To those who gave it thought at all, the Negro problem was that of the proper measure of paternalistic charity due a slightly retarded and childish race, certainly not equality.

The intellectual problems of the day were seen as rationalism vs. religion, Protestantism vs. Catholicism, prohibition vs. repeal and populism vs. laissez-faire capitalism. It was very smart to be an agnostic or an atheist and defending the robber barons was not popular. It was *de rigueur* to demean the South and affectation of the airs of British nobility was popular, as was the heaping of paeons of praise

on this divinely-anointed empire on which the sun never set. Dope, pornography and homosexuality had not yet been made into an ideology nor commercialized into the mainstream of free enterprise.

As an iconoclast, Mencken was a rationalist if not an atheist who rose above the Protestant-Catholic conflict by taking lascivious delight in poking fun and ridicule at the churchy religious hypocrisy of the day. Politically, he was a biting and witty critic of the politicians. Ideologically, he considered himself something of a liberal, and, like all advanced intellectuals then, was a member of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Because he was an extremely effective propagandist against the status quo, Mencken was taken up by the Culture Distorter and lionized by the liberals who believed they saw a friend. It took them years to see beyond the facade of the idol-breaker to note with horror that he was really a Gothic champion of the West.

By no means can Mencken be equated with the liberals of today. He was German, and firmly rooted in European culture. Being also a realist and an intelligent man he was thus inoculated from the twin mental diseases which have so perverted American intellect: Anglomania and Judeolatry. His own writings and his editorial policy show this beyond doubt.

Mencken was a withering critic of the Roosevelt regime and its oppressive bureaucracy. He gave space in MERCURY to Oswald Spengler and to American authors who attacked free trade and endorsed economic nationalism for America. He early exposed the hoax of the sinking of the *Lusitania* and wrote an article (reprinted in the Summer 1970 issue) endorsing sterilization of morons.

Were he to return today, he would certainly re-enlist his monumental talents to American letters, but certainly not with *Playboy*, *Harpers* or *National Review*. No, he would be violently contemptuous of the sick and perverted flotsam and jetsam that pass for intellectuals today.

Mencken, this Thor of a man, was a giant breaker of idols with his hammer, but he was also a journalist who needed a cause as other men need food, and his cultural moorings—produced from ten thousand years of Teutonic culture—would lead him directly to championing the cowering underdog of today—that pitiable, cowardly and contemptible creature who has eagerly accepted the status of pariah in his own house—the “dispossessed majority” of America—the sons and daughters of the race who created and built it.

Yes, should our founder return today he clearly would approve of the lonely course MERCURY has taken since his departure. Mencken was popular, but he was no traitor or coward; he was an intellectual but not a nihilist and he was a critic but not a destroyer.

Mencken would see in the present editorial policies of THE AMERICAN MERCURY the flowering of what he had begun, and he would note a decided similarity between his own struggle against an unappreciative and hostile establishment and that of the present editors.

As MERCURY moves into its second half-century we content ourselves with the approval of our founder, knowing that we have remained true to his values through fifty years of cataclysmic change, and we hereby pledge to his ghost, as well as to the rest of the world, friend and enemy alike, that this magazine shall continue in his footsteps.

—W.A.C.



TELLING THE TRUTH FOR FIFTY YEARS

Being a Brief History of the Trials and Tribulations of an Honest Journal of Unpopular Opinion in Support of Anti-Communism, Americanism and Patriotism.

BY JOSEPH P. KAMP

THE AMERICAN MERCURY has enjoyed an exciting, inspiring and constructive career of achievement in its first fifty years, since it was founded by H. L. Mencken and George Jean Nathan in 1924. In this period, while scores of heavily-endowed, mass-circulation publications, including *Look*, *Life* and *The Saturday Evening Post* have fallen by the wayside, the MERCURY, with a selective, more modest readership, and never financially rewarding, not only has survived, but it has continued to wield an exceptional influence in national affairs.

Although once almost captured by the Left, and then subjected to a long running subversive smear campaign, both of which shall be detailed herein, the MERCURY nevertheless managed to

carry on, perhaps mainly because throughout its life, under a number of dedicated editors and publishers, it has had a consistency of purpose, which was expressed editorially in its first issue: "to ascertain and tell the truth . . . without indignation on the one hand and without too much regard for tender feelings on the other."

To emphasize the importance of this precept, publisher Russell Maguire, in August, 1958, added "*To Bear Witness to the Truth*" to MERCURY'S cover design as a subtitle, and in December of that year it was given a permanent place on the magazine's masthead. It remains a MERCURY trademark and watchword to this day, for both the subsequent owner, and the present publisher, included the phrase in their *Statements of Policy*.

Telling the truth is not always easy; the truth is, that the truth is not always recognized. Sometimes it appears to be fantasy, simply because the truth was being told years ahead of its time. But eventually, the truth will emerge. This has happened many times to verify truths set down in these pages years before, to the MERCURY'S great satisfaction. Consider a typical instance:

Early in 1949, James Forrestal, our first Secretary of Defense, met a mysterious death in Bethesda Naval Hospital, after being viciously slandered. His detractors were identified by *Time* Magazine as "disgruntled politicians, Communists, Zionists, and gossip columnists." In the December number of the following year — 25 years ago — the MERCURY published the *Untold Facts in the Forrestal Case*. One paragraph read:

"While the Communists were plotting his political, if not his physical, death, Forrestal incurred the hatred of American Zionists. According to the *Nation*, the Zionists 'deplored Forrestal's apparent willingness to place the oil of the Near East above the requirements of political justice in Palestine.' "

Then, the MERCURY, the only publication ever to do so, quoted Forrestal's own explanation of his position:

"If we are to safeguard Western civilization in this crisis, the British and American fleets must have free access to Near Eastern oil. That is a fact, however unpleasant it may be . . . I am interested in political justice in Palestine, but this interest must remain secondary to my primary interest, which is the protection of America and the West from the gravest threat we have ever faced. No minority has the right to jeopardize this nation for its own selfish interest."

But Secretary Forrestal lost his fight with the Zionists, to safeguard our country's security; and he lost his life.

If this patriotic position had been taken by others *vis-a-vis* the Near East,

and if our current national leaders had put the interest of our nation first, as James Forrestal did, the American people would not now be plagued with both gasoline shortages and incredibly high gasoline prices.

Once again, in this same connection, in the December, 1955, issue — 20 years ago — MERCURY'S warning was more specific:

"The fact is that if the Russians gain control of Arabian oil or . . . because of a threat of Russian control of Arabian oil . . . it will be a matter of only a few short weeks before every private automobile on the streets of America will be standing dead still, for want of gasoline."

When the publication of THE MERCURY was first announced, the news media characterized its founders as "Radicals." In noting this in their first issue, Mencken and Nathan said that it implied that they "harbor designs upon the Republic, and are bound by a secret oath to put down 100% Americanism." Then, obviously annoyed, they added:

"The notion is hereby denounced. Neither is a Radical, or the son of a Radical, or, indeed, the friend of any known Radical . . . THE AMERICAN MERCURY will live up to the adjective in its name. It will lay chief stress at all times upon American ideas, American problems and American personalities."

The Libertarian Mencken

The MERCURY in its early years was really the creation of Henry Mencken; Nathan relinquished his joint editorship and became a contributing editor in its second year. Mencken was a Liberal, an authentic Liberal of the old school. Were he living today he would be called a Conservative, an extremist, even a Radical Rightist.

In his period of time, he explained what he stood for in these words:

"I am a Libertarian. That is, I believe thoroughly in the strict limitation of

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governmental powers. I am thus opposed to all the paternalisms now prevailing, whether Communism, Nazism, Fascism, or the New Deal."

One of his contemporaries, Louis Kronenberger, later said of Mencken's editorship of the *MERCURY*: "He hid a conservative's taste under a firebrand's vocabulary."

All of the foregoing is exactly what the present editors of the *MERCURY* stand for; it is the philosophy that has been reflected in the *MERCURY*'S pages continually since shortly after Mencken retired.

Mencken was a powerful writer and a discriminating and imaginative editor. He was an iconoclast, a curmudgeon, a lover of language, an authentic wit, a dedicated individualist, a bitter critic of American platitudes and delusions, whether social or political, and a brash and brilliant destructive satirist of the utmost pungency and relentlessness.

Under Mencken's firm guidance, the *MERCURY* lashed out at pomposity, hypocrisy, prejudice and knavery; it endeavored, with very considerable success, to be above all cliques, factions and political parties; it always uncompromisingly met the challenges of the times with intelligence and courage; and it steadfastly maintained its independence as an enlightened organ of critical, interpretive opinion.

This kind of editorial leadership attracted the best writers of Mencken's day, many of whom later won national and international fame. Among them were Eugene O'Neill, William Faulkner, Thomas Wolfe, Theodore Dreiser, Carl Sandburg, William Saroyan, Sherwood Anderson, Carl Van Doren, Harry Elmer Barnes, Charles A. Beard, Frank R. Kent, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Albert Jay Nock, Arthur Krock, Sinclair Lewis, Bernard De Voto, James Branch Cabell, Stanley Walker, Edgar Lee Masters, Margaret Mead, Hoffman Nickerson, Marquis Childs, Oswald Spengler, Herbert Asbury, Robert Frost, and many more of similar stature.

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An Excursion to the Left

But in the early thirties something sad happened to the *MERCURY*. Mencken began to leave much of the editorial direction in the hands of a subordinate, Charles Angoff, who first became assistant editor, then managing editor. After Mencken retired in 1934, Angoff slipped into Mencken's editorial chair.

Angoff brought writers of a different kind to the *MERCURY*'S pages: leading Socialists and Communists and other Left Wing propagandists. Among them Leon Trotsky, Lenin's partner in the Russian revolution; Anna Louise Strong, long editor of the *Moscow Daily News*, who died recently and was buried with high honors in Red China; Communist Langston Hughes, notorious for his sacrilegious poem, *Goodby Christ*; John L. Spivak, leading Red journalist of his day; Emma Goldman, America's leading anarchist; and G.D.H. & Margaret Cole, the British Socialists.

After Angoff's brief attempt to turn the *MERCURY* into a Left Wing organ, which cost it dearly in subscribers and advertising revenue, the magazine swung back to the Right in 1935. It was purchased in that year by Paul Palmer, former Sunday Editor of the *New York World*. Married to a Lewisohn heiress, he was able to keep the *MERCURY* afloat for four years. His purchase of the magazine was greeted by a widely publicized Communist-led strike of *MERCURY* employees. Under Angoff, they had been organized into a Communist-controlled CIO union. The strike was an ugly affair, with picket lines in front of the *MERCURY* office, and the residences of Palmer and his co-editor, Gordon Carroll.

Palmer persuaded H.L. Mencken to return to the *MERCURY* as a writer, and pursuing a firm anti-New Deal course, made a valiant attempt to secure the national advertising which could have made the *MERCURY* self-supporting and which would have given Constitutional conservatism a strong national voice for its cause. But the big advertis-

ers were too timid to help a critic of the trend to the Left in Washington, and so Palmer finally gave up the struggle in disgust in 1939, and joined the editorial staff of the *Reader's Digest*.

Spivak Becomes Publisher

Palmer sold the MERCURY to Lawrence L. Spivak, who had been his Business Manager. Spivak chose as editor Eugene Lyons, the former Communist, who had become disillusioned during his years in Moscow for the United Press.

Spivak immediately softened the anti-Roosevelt tone of the magazine and, before long, he published a piece by Roosevelt press agent George Creel, *Beware the Superpatriots*, about Americans who wanted to keep us out of war. His position on Communism was a bit muddled for a time; Communism continued to be an international danger, especially after the Stalin-Hitler pact, but to prove that it was no menace here at home, he quickly featured a scathing article, *Mrs. Dilling: Lady of the Red Network*, by Milton Mayer, who later won national notoriety for his admonition: "Haul down the American flag . . . haul it down, stamp on it, and spit on it."

Patriotic anti-Communists were smeared again in an article entitled, *Our Fascist Enemies Within*, by John Roy Carlson, an Anti-Defamation League smear artist, who was trained by the Communists.

Yet, the MERCURY did not fall for all the pro-Stalin fables of the war period and it continued to publish exposes of our domestic Communists from time to time.

At the end of the war, editor Eugene Lyons resigned to become a Senior Editor of *Reader's Digest*, and Lawrence Spivak became both Editor and Publisher of the MERCURY.

Under Spivak's editorial direction the MERCURY did not change materially, except that it became less courageous and more cautious in dealing with important issues, no doubt, in the hope

that it would become more popular, and win more readers, which the MERCURY needed, from an economic standpoint.

Brief Reign of Clendenin Ryan

In the early years of World War II, MERCURY published a few articles written by a man serving in the Navy Seabees named William Bradford Huie. An article he wrote criticizing some Seabee operations in Alaska (where he was stationed) resulted in a brouhaha that led to his transfer. His critical writing continued and eventually the military permitted him to resign in the middle of the war. Before the war was over, he became an Associate Editor of MERCURY.

With the financial assistance of Clendenin Ryan, heir to the fabulous Thomas Fortune Ryan millions, he bought MERCURY from Spivak. The latter was willing to sell as he was losing \$40,000 per issue.

As editor, Huie tried to recreate the magazine in the Mencken tradition. As a first step, he decided to take on the sex puritans. He recalled that Mencken had defied the Watch & Ward Society and had himself arrested in the controversy over an allegedly lewd and lascivious work called *Hatrack* by Herbert Asbury, and that in the process of winning vindication, Mencken had won for the MERCURY widespread national publicity and a lot of new subscribers.

Therefore, in his second issue, Huie published the first part of a sex novel he had authored. This was Huie's big mistake. Francis Cardinal Spellman got in touch with Ryan and told him it was very inappropriate for a Catholic to be associated with a publication that would print such salacious material.

Ryan paid all outstanding bills, cleaned out his desk, and bowed out. Huie became sole owner.

Although a good writer and editor, Huie lacked the financial resources to cover the deficits which the magazine was showing. He therefore began to borrow money from anti-Communist patriots. Among these were Benjamin

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Harrison Freedman and Russell Maguire.

Operating on Borrowed Money

Then, in a very critical period, Huie was able to make a fortunate arrangement. He borrowed a very substantial sum of money from Mr. and Mrs. Upton Close, with the understanding that Upton Close was to write bi-monthly articles for the MERCURY for the following year, after which he was to become an Associate Editor.

Upton Close had already written for the MERCURY; he was a noted foreign correspondent; an author of note; a much sought-after lecturer; a widely-read columnist for the Hearst newspapers; and a radio commentator of such authority and popularity that he was featured on both the competing Red and Blue networks, at the same time. He would bring new prestige to the MERCURY. Besides, he was an outspoken anti-Communist. And, if necessary, Huie could expect further financial assistance, for Mrs. Close was a very wealthy woman, being a silent partner of Cyrus Eaton, the Financial tycoon, and partner of the Rockefellers, who, strange as it may seem was (and is) Soviet Communism's best friend in the U.S.

Huie then made another tactical error; he boasted about his good fortune to Eugene Lyons, who warned Huie that if articles by Upton Close appeared in the MERCURY, the magazine would be in serious trouble with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

The reason, Lyons explained, was that Upton Close, a leading authority on the Far East, had been labeled an "anti-Semite;" because in his radio commentaries during the war, he had advocated full support for General MacArthur in the Pacific, when the Jewish community was demanding an immediate Second Front against Hitler in Europe.

On Lyons' advice, Huie therefore refused to carry out his agreement with

Mr. and Mrs. Close. Eventually, their loan was repaid, in part with funds which Lyons helped Huie get from *Reader's Digest*. Meanwhile, the financial situation at the MERCURY went from bad to worse.

As long as the MERCURY was just a little "Liberal," not too Conservative, and did not flaunt anti-Communism as one of its principal purposes, it led a more or less serene life on the turbulent seas of provocative journalism under editors Lyons, Spivak and Huie. But in 1952, when Huie could no longer cope with growing monthly deficits, and the ownership passed to millionaire industrialist Russell Maguire, well-known for his militant and outspoken anti-Communism, the MERCURY'S troubles really began.

While Maguire became the Publisher, it was agreed that Huie would continue as Editor. However, Maguire was persuaded by a "friend" to employ an "expert in circulation promotion, who was recommended by the "friend." Unfortunately, the man turned out to be an expert agent provocateur in the employ of the Anti-Defamation League, who slyly circulated rumors about Maguire's alleged "anti-Semitism," and then promoted a revolt in the MERCURY office, with the result that within six months, with abundant publicity, the MERCURY'S entire staff resigned in a body, denouncing their employer as a Jew hater.

The basis for this attempt to put the MERCURY out of business was that, before his association with the MERCURY, Maguire had purchased and distributed 100,000 copies of an anti-Communist book, *Iron Curtain Over America* by Col. John O. Beaty, a professor at Southern Methodist University, who had been the Army intelligence officer during the war who prepared the daily intelligence summary for the General Staff and the White House.

The ADL hate racketeers charged that the book was "anti-Semitic," while

Col. Alvin W. Owsley, past National Commander of the American Legion, and former U. S. diplomat, declared that it was "one of the great documents of our times. It is a strong denunciation of those who would destroy us, and a valiant supporter of the principles and ideals, and the honesty and morality, that can save us as a nation."

Nevertheless, unable to withstand the adverse publicity, Huie resigned as Editor a few days after his staff had departed, no doubt to protect himself from the "anti-Semitic" smear, for his radio program, his chief source of revenue at the time, was sponsored by a Jewish manufacturer.

It was in these circumstances that the editorship of the MERCURY was offered to this writer, who was unable to accept the honor because of prior commitments. Maguire then asked columnist George Sokolsky to recommend an editor, and Sokolsky selected John A. Clements, the public relations adviser to the Hearst Corporation.

Anti-Communist Articles

Under Editor Clements, the MERCURY published the writings of practically every outstanding critic of Communism in that period, including Jewish anti-Communists, many of them former Reds. In fact his public relations instinct caused Clements to saturate the MERCURY with Jewish writers, seeking thereby to prove that neither the magazine nor its publisher was "anti-Semitic." In further trying to mollify the ADL, Clements even published an article by ADL agent Jake Spolansky.

Among these Jewish writers were Lessing Rosenwald, Max Eastman, Rabbi Benjamin Schultz, Alfred Kohlberg, Kurt Singer, Bernard Rosenberg, Nelson Frank, Ralph de Toledano, Jerry Klein, Mort Weisinger, Felix Wittmer, Rosalie Gordon, Irv Leiberman, and, of course, Eugene Lyons and George Sokolsky.

Nevertheless, the false charges of "anti-Semitism" continued unabated. What Clements did not realize was that

it was not anti-Semitism but the staunch anti-Communist stance of the MERCURY that was bothering the ADL smearers.

This smear barrage was embarrassing not only to Editor Clements, but to many MERCURY writers, as well. They were clearly unhappy. The tense situation finally came to a climax when a prominent Protestant clergyman, Rev. Gerald Winrod, whose religious radio program was heard by millions each week, visited the Holy Land, and on his return submitted an article to the MERCURY which was not favorable to Israel. Maguire felt that the article should be published because it told the truth, which Clements did not deny. But Clements declined to publish it on the ground that it would give the ADL another excuse to smear the MERCURY. Even though Maguire did not insist that the article be published, Clements and a number of his writers used the controversy as an excuse to resign, thereby bringing to the MERCURY another blast of unfavorable publicity.

After unsuccessfully seeking a new editor for two months, Maguire finally elevated his step-daughter, Associate Editor Natasha Boissevain, to the editorship, and with the help of Harold Lord Varney, who had been a MERCURY associate editor and political writer for many years, and who had remained loyal to the magazine, new editors and writers were recruited, and the resulting difficulties were overcome.

In this instance, the ADL-inspired smear campaign was a blessing in disguise. Highly incensed by the ADL's tactics, Dr. Spencer Miller, Jr., who was highly respected in the Jewish community for having created the Springfield Plan to combat religious bigotry, became a Contributing Editor. The most widely read author in the world, Taylor Caldwell, also aroused by the injustice of the effort to destroy the MERCURY, contributed an article for the first issue under the new editor, as did Frazier Hunt, E. Merrill Root, and

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John T. Flynn.

In the ensuing months, this galaxy of "name" writers was joined by the distinguished author Louis Bromfield, evangelist Billy Graham, Ambassador Spruille Braden, Negro editor George S. Schuyler, columnist Edith Kermit Roosevelt, broadcasters Fulton Lewis, Jr., and Paul Harvey, Robert Welch, and General Douglas MacArthur, whose former chief of intelligence, Gen. Charles A. Willoughby, became a Contributing Editor.

Significantly, to belie ADL libels, a number of distinguished Jewish writers also joined the MERCURY's roster of contributors, including Julius Epstein, Alfred Lilienthal, Frank Chodorov and Channing Pollock.

With such literary talent adorning its pages, the MERCURY began to attract important new attention, and it grew in circulation and influence.

It received special notice in 1958, when, in line with its continuing strong anti-Communist policy, the MERCURY published two articles that stirred national interest: "Communism in Israel" and "Soviet-Israeli Relations," which demonstrated the close ideological similarity and the friendly political relationship between Red Israel and Red Russia.

A few months later, in the January, 1959, issue, Dorothy Thompson told how "a veteran Zionist" had prevailed upon Congress to pass a special law, which was jumped over 500 pending bills, to forgive a \$4,500,000 tax on the estate of a wealthy American so that the money could go to Israel; how this Zionist got the President to sign the bill into law, in spite of the vigorous opposition of the Secretary of the Treasury; and how all this was done with the utmost secrecy.

These disclosures started a new drive to destroy the MERCURY. Surprisingly, the first move to undermine the magazine was made by one of its former Associate editors, William F. Buckley, Jr., who had left the MERCURY to estab-

lish his own publication, *National Review*. On April 1, 1959, Buckley mailed a "CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM" to each of his writers. In his secret memo, Buckley noted that "The *American Mercury* contains articles written by several journalists who frequently write in *National Review*" and he alleged that they had found to their "surprise and embarrassment . . . their own commentary appearing side by side with pathologically irresponsible editorial material."

With Machiavellian sophistry, Buckley then said that while his magazine would not "refuse to run material submitted by persons who continue to write for the *Mercury* for the reason that to do so would be presumptuous," he nevertheless imperiously presumed to caution these writers that "*National Review* will not carry on its masthead the name of any person whose name also appears on the masthead of the *American Mercury*," and that "the editors of *National Review* have individually resolved not to write for the *Mercury* . . ."

A convincing clue to the reason for this fantastic contribution to the preservation of a free press is the fact that at this time the Buckley family-owned international oil syndicate had a Government concession to drill for oil in the state of Israel.

This Buckley maneuver was unsuccessful, for *National Review* writers continued to contribute their best writing to the MERCURY. However, a parallel ADL effort was more rewarding. The ADL now brought pressure to bear on the MERCURY's printers to get them to stop printing the magazine, and before the year was out, Maguire had to find a new printer, on short notice. But the January, 1960 issue was printed on time by a new printer.

Soon, the new printer was intimidated by the ADL, and Maguire had to make printing arrangements all over again, again on short notice. When this happened twice more during 1960, Russell

Maguire decided that bucking the power of the subversive ADL was too much for him; he quit. But not before making arrangements for the MERCURY to continue publishing.

In the January, 1961, number, in his monthly feature, *In the Mercury's Opinion*, Mr. Maguire announced:

"We are happy to tell you that The Defenders of the Christian Faith, Inc., Wichita, Kansas, now own the AMERICAN MERCURY magazine and will hereafter print it in their own plant . . ."

Emphasis on Patriotism

Writing in the same number, the new publisher, Dr. Gwynne W. Davidson, D.D., president of the Defenders, stated:

"Defenders of the Christian Faith, Inc., founded in 1925 to contend for the faith and to combat un-Americanism, assumes publication of the MERCURY with this issue . . ."

"We like to think of MERCURY as the voice of patriotism in America . . . Now more than ever, we want the magazine to serve as a highly specialized instrument in the service of our country."

The MERCURY lived up to Rev. Davidson's earnest promises, with the help of his gifted co-worker, Mrs. M.L. Flowers. Anti-Communism, Americanism and Patriotism were accentuated with the magazine's usual vigor. The general tone of the publication was more reserved and restrained, however, in keeping with the spiritual nature of the publisher's religious calling. And, there was not a word that could be construed as anti-Jewish. Yet, the ADL-inspired charges of "anti-Semitism" persisted.

Unfortunately, the Defenders were unable to build the MERCURY circulation to the point where it would pay for itself. It continued to lose money and so it was sold to two patriotic Texans, Marcia and Jason Matthews. Marcia Matthews, a popular radio commentator in the Southwest, became the

MERCURY'S editor. Jason Matthews, world explorer, writer, author and aviation pioneer who assisted in many of Amelia Earhart's flights, was president of the Legion for the Survival of Freedom, Inc., which became, and continues to this day to be, the publisher of MERCURY.

Then tragedy struck. Within a few months, Marcia Matthews died. She was succeeded as Editor by her grief-stricken husband, Jason Matthews, who passed away the next year.

Survival and Rejuvenation

The following months were the MERCURY'S most precarious period; it survived only because of the persistent dedication of its present editor, La Vonne Doden Furr, who, as a family friend, had been a volunteer researcher, business manager and editorial aide to the Matthews.

When the Matthews' estates were unable to supply the necessary funds for continued operation, La Vonne Furr prevailed upon a Baytown, Texas, shipbuilder, E. Wiltsie Platzer, a supporter of Jason and Marcia Matthews, to provide loans to keep MERCURY going until it could get on its feet.

With courageous determination she then assumed the editorship and succeeded in making the MERCURY the excellent publication it is today, true in every respect to the Mencken tradition.

The rejuvenation of the MERCURY was also due in large measure to her success in enlisting, as a writer and consultant, the founder of Liberty Lobby, Willis Carto. He has contributed his cooperation and expertise for the past several years.

The best measure of La Vonne Furr's success is the fact that several months after she took charge, the ADL Bulletin devoted most of its September, 1966, number to a vicious smear of the magazine. Although she rededicated the periodical to staunch anti-Communism, Americanism and Patriotism, the ADL declared that "the 'new' *American Mercury* is reminiscent of its own back

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issues when it was filled with anti-Jewish diatribes."

This smearing of the MERCURY has continued from time to time down to the present day, in the bulletins of the two non-Jewish front groups: Group Research, Inc., organized jointly by the ADL and the Reuther brothers, famous for the message they sent from Red Russia to friends in Detroit: "Carry on the fight for a Soviet America;" and the Institute for American Democracy, an ADL subsidiary, which was branded as a Communist front by the California Senate Committee on Un-American Activities.

Many times in its career, the MERCURY has initiated action that has resulted in bringing about changes of public policy that have been of great benefit to our nation. To mention a few:

Soon after its founding, the MERCURY was the first national publication to take a public stand against Prohibition, and to carry on a crusade attacking the law as a detriment to our country. As a result, the MERCURY is credited with being responsible for starting the groundswell of public indignation that brought about the repeal of the 18th Amendment.

Many months before World War II, the MERCURY initiated a campaign for stronger U.S. air power, by making its pages available for a long series of articles by Major Alexander de Seversky, who kept emphasizing the essential need for more air power, if American armed strength was to cope with the military might of the totalitarian aggressors. First sneered at, and later vigorously denounced by high military and civilian defense officials, Major de Seversky finally won his fight, and, after the war, was publicly honored by President Truman, with the Medal of Merit, and a citation stating that "the beliefs he entertained were of great assistance to the successful prosecution of the war," and that his "presenting to the public an appeal for support of a vigorous air arm . . . ultimately made an inestimable

SPRING, 1974



*To bear
witness
to the
truth*

contribution to the final victory."

More recently, just two years ago, concerned about the inequities and injustices of the Income Tax (like President Nixon's insignificant tax payments in 1971 and 1972), and the squandering of the taxpayers' money to support our nation's enemies (like the infamous Soviet wheat deal, which is raising the price of American bread to \$1 a loaf), the MERCURY called a national conference of experts, to discuss the matter, and then published an issue of the magazine devoted almost entirely to the subject, on the premise that: "No man is free when his earnings are taken from him for purposes that are contrary to his own interests." These actions inspired the publication and wide distribution of a book by MERCURY'S Contributing Editor, Dr. Martin A. Larson, entitled: *Tax Revolt, U.S.A.: Why and How Thousands of Patriotic Americans Refuse to Pay the Income Tax*, a book which holds that refusal to pay income taxes is both moral and legal, and a patriotic duty.

The immediate result of this effort was that in this past summer, the Director of Internal Revenue, Johnnie Walters, stated that the increasing number of taxpayers who are refusing to pay income taxes is "frightening." And it was disclosed that over 4,000,000 taxpayers had failed to file income tax returns for 1972.

And the end is not yet.



To bear witness to the truth

In the struggle to make the MERCURY self-supporting, the ingenuity of its editors and publishers has very often extended its influence far beyond the pages of the magazine. For example:

In 1945, MERCURY'S Roving Editor, Martha Roundtree, originated the broadcast program *Meet-the-Press*, which brought the MERCURY to wider public notice, while at the same time giving the American people a better understanding of important issues and personalities. Originally, Editor Spivak was given a half-interest in the program; later he bought out Miss Roundtree for \$100,000. Eventually, *Meet-the-Press* became TV's oldest regular program, and was sold by Spivak to NBC for \$5,000,000.

Publisher Russell Maguire, for a similar advertising purpose, promoted the sale of reprints of selected MERCURY articles, with the result that many millions of reprints reached millions of people who had never read the magazine. But the resulting increased circulation was not quite enough to bridge the deficit gap.

The present editor, La Vonne Doden Furr, seeking to keep the MERCURY in the public eye between issues, began publishing a supplement, that has become one of the nation's most important and influential newsletters, the WASHINGTON OBSERVER. It is compiled from material supplied by knowledgeable Washington, D. C. correspondents, whose lively, factual reporting of what is going on behind-the-

scenes, especially in the Government, is avidly read by concerned Americans everywhere in the country, who are hungry for the facts being denied them by the controlled and corrupt news media, including 100 Senators and 435 Representatives in Congress, who are on its subscription rolls, and get the MERCURY too.

With such enterprising initiative, and because, under LaVonne Furr's editorship, the magazine continues to be unafraid to boldly tell the truth, the MERCURY is currently self-supporting, for the first time since its first early years under H. L. Mencken.

Invariably, the pages of the MERCURY have reflected good sense, uncompromising honesty, and clear-headed intelligibility. In reviewing the literary, journalistic and editorial content throughout its life, it is obvious that each editor in turn, felt that its viewpoint was something unique and different, something special, something that set the MERCURY apart from ordinary run-of-the-mill magazines, and that it had a dedication of purpose of the highest order, that was second to none.

The MERCURY had to be that kind of a magazine to be able to hold the interest, confidence and loyalty of its very special readers, and to succeed in goading many of them into action, in support and defense of the Republic.

It has done just that, for fifty years.

THE AUTHOR

JOSEPH P. KAMP, a Contributing Editor of THE AMERICAN MERCURY, has earned the title of dean of American anti-communists. Since 1919 he has written millions of words documenting subversion with painstaking research. Among numerous other accomplishments he is credited with preparing the first exposure of Soviet agent, Alger Hiss and the spy ring of which he was a member. Having been cited many times for his patriotic activities it is not surprising that his lifelong enemies have been anti-Christian communists and communist-fronters, such as the *Daily Worker* and the ADL of the B'nai B'rith.

THE AMERICAN MERCURY

The tragic experience of a prisoner of peace

The Ordeal of Rudolf Hess

BY KENNETH JOHNS

ONE OF THE MOST interesting articles ever printed by THE AMERICAN MERCURY during its 50 years is "The Inside Story of the Hess Flight." It was published in the May 1943 issue and is reprinted in this issue beginning on page 18.

The article describes with extreme accuracy the Hess peace mission and its unfortunate aftermath. The anonymous author, still unknown to this day, apparently had important sources of information that he was able to tap even in the middle of the war.

Some of the facts presented in the article are being denied to this day. Subsequent to the publication of the article, Hess was found guilty by the Nuremberg Tribunal and locked up in the grim Spandau prison in Berlin.

As the 1943 MERCURY article correctly states, Hess came to meet with England's leaders with proposals of peace. But his heroic flight was futile. Peace, as is now well known, was the last thing Winston Churchill wanted. So Hess was seized by the British Government and held incommunicado until the war's end. He was taken as a prisoner of war, in defiance of international custom which grants immunity to truce bearers. At the close of the war Hess was dragged before the Nuremberg Tri-

bunal and charged with war crimes and plotting against peace.

Ex Post Facto Laws

He was acquitted on two of the three counts in his indictment: War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity. He was found guilty on the third count: Aggressive War.

As Julius Epstein, of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace (Stanford University) points out, "Aggressive War" was not a statutory crime before the Nuremberg Trial. An authority on this subject, Epstein calls it a classic example of "ex post facto jurisdiction." Civilized countries condemn



these types of laws. The U.S. Constitution prohibits the creation of such law in Article 1, Section 9.

Since his conviction, Hess has been confined to a tiny, dungeon-like cell in Spandau Fortress. He is cut off from contact with the outside world by military guards from the United States, Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union. This May 10th Hess will have spent his 33rd year behind prison walls. He is the sole German World War II leader still an Allied prisoner.

Only once during these years has his wife been allowed as much as a shake of his hand.

Conspiracy of Silence

It is a sad commentary upon the American "free press" that the information presented in the 1943 MERCURY article has not been publicized in the major newspapers and magazines. There has been not only a "conspiracy of silence" about the MERCURY article, but the American press has continued to publish speculative articles repeating the propaganda first issued by the heavily censored U.S. papers and magazines during the war.

Over and over the American public was fed the lie that Hess "escaped" from Germany in a dramatic attempt to "save the world from Hitler." In all these accounts many facts are conveniently omitted. For example, Hess was *expected*. The British were aware of that, though this information was kept from the American public.

All historians now accept as fact what was revealed in the 1943 MERCURY article—that the peace mission was authorized by Hitler. This fact has been confirmed in several books, including *Hess: The Man and His Mission* by J. Bernard Hutton (The Macmillan Company, N.Y., 1971).

The Lie About Insanity

It is important to know how the major distortion of fact—that Hess was insane—came about. It was a face-

saving lie originated by Hitler. When Hess fell into the hands of the local English police, rather than into the expected welcoming arms of the Duke of Hamilton, there was the usual bureaucratic bumbling. More than 48 hours elapsed before Hess finally got to speak with the duke.

Meanwhile, when Hitler heard nothing from England, he assumed that Hess had failed in his mission. Consequently, on May 12th he issued a communique to the effect that Hess had been forbidden to fly because of mental illness and that it must be assumed either that Hess jumped out of his plane or met with an accident. Hess and Hitler had agreed previously that if the peace mission should come to naught, Hess was to be painted as mentally ill.

Author Hutton, in his book, says that Hitler made a mistake in prematurely issuing his communique. "If Hitler had not been so concerned to prevent a propaganda weapon falling into the hands of the British and had waited another 48 hours before releasing the communique about the Deputy Fuhrer's disappearance and mental illness, Hess' presence in Britain could have remained a closely guarded secret." Hutton thinks that Hess and Churchill would have eventually met and could have come to some agreement on the many points proposed by Hess. This, of course, is conjecture. Churchill liked war and had already made commitments to Stalin. Additionally, there is no doubt he was aware of the double-cross.

Freedom for Hess

Hess is now 79. For the past ten or fifteen years there has been a concerted effort to get justice for this one old man. When it became apparent that the Allied Powers had no intention of releasing him, a number of organizations came into being around the world, aimed at publicizing his continued imprisonment.

Understandably, one of the largest, "Freedom for Rudolf Hess" was

founded in Germany. Similar "freedom" groups exist in other European countries, in several South American countries and in South Africa. One extremely active group is Western Unity Movement, headquartered in Quebec, Canada. It is issuing fact sheets and other printed matter in five languages—English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. One of the most active U.S. groups is the Freedom for Rudolf Hess Association with offices in Rosemont, Illinois.

There is no opposition to Hess' release among the ruling circles of British and French governments. For example, last October, when Hess' son, Wolf-Rudiger, talked with Lord Balniel, minister of state at the British Foreign Office, he was assured that the British Government believed his father should be released. Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home had raised the issue with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko several times.

In the United States, several Congressmen have called for Hess' release and a number of prominent American jurists and lawyers (Melvin Belli, Morgan P. Ames, et al.) have asserted that in Hess' case justice was not served at Nuremberg.

Soviets Refuse Release

The Soviets—who must agree to the release under the Four-Power Agreement, seem to be the only stumbling block, though the United States has done nothing affirmative to effect Hess' release.

In the Winter 1970 issue of *THE AMERICAN MERCURY*, the late Edward L. Delaney calls the imprisonment of Hess a diabolical, disgraceful international scandal. "President Nixon can and should release Hess," he wrote.

To some observers the criminal is not Hess, but the Soviet Union. The bill of particulars is long—Katyn Forest massacre, postwar impressment of Germans into slave labor battalions, the 1956 Hungarian uprising, the 1968

Czechoslovakian invasion, and the continued operation of Siberian prison camps whose unfortunate inmates run into more than a million.

If the United States desired it, Hess could be released tomorrow. Observers have noted that there is nothing to prevent the United States from releasing him during the period when American military men are the jailors. It would be against the Four-Power Agreement, of course, which calls for unanimous agreement on release, but would Soviet Russia go to war over the release of this old man? Hardly.

In analyzing the "reasons" given by opponents to Hess' release, the real reason becomes clear. The fear is that Hess would write about his peace mission, about the assurances given him by the British Secret Service that he would be allowed to return to Germany, his treatment in British custody, and his treatment at Spandau. His revelations would be most damaging to the Soviet Union and the United States.

What about the man himself? Has he changed his opinion about his actions? Not at all. He has no regrets. In the mid-1950's he wrote a letter to his son, then reaching maturity, in which he revealed his philosophy. He advised his son to grow up a gentleman and to take injustice silently. Then he wrote: "I do not defend myself before prosecutors to whom I deny the right to make accusations against me and my fellow-countrymen. I do not propose to argue about charges that are concerned with the internal affairs of Germany, with which foreigners have no right to interfere. ***I regret nothing. If now I stood at the beginning of my career I would act again as I did act, even if I knew that what awaited me was the stake at which I was to be burnt alive. Whatever men may do to me, the day will come when I will stand before the judgment seat of the Eternal: to Him I will give an account of my actions, and I know that He will pronounce me innocent."



The Inside Story of the Hess Flight

ANONYMOUS

EDITOR'S NOTE

This article, which originally appeared thirty years ago, in the midst of World War II, contains facts that are now acknowledged to be true. The article asserts that Hitler was trying to save Europe from Russian Communism and that the British knew Hess was coming as a legitimate, though secret, emissary. When this article appeared in the May, 1943 issue, the editors noted that "the writer, a highly reputable observer, is known to us and we publish this article with full faith in its sources."

Readers will note that the article is written from a pronounced anti-German and anti-Hitler bias, yet the facts given justify Hitler's policy, throwing a completely new light on Munich and the origins of the war.

WHY Rudolf Hess took the sky road to Scotland has never been revealed officially, principally because two leaders of Allied strategy, Winston Churchill and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, believed at the time that no useful purpose could be served by the telling. Hess was consigned to the limbo of hush-hush and all attempts to prove the craziest episode of the war were resolutely suppressed.

Today, two years after, many Englishmen and a few Americans know exactly why Hess came to England, and most of those in possession of the true story feel that it should now be told. For one thing, it would place before critics of Anglo-American policy towards Soviet Russia the vital and silencing fact that at a difficult moment, when he might have

withdrawn his country from the war at Russia's expense, Churchill pledged Britain to continue fighting as a full ally of the newest victim of Nazi duplicity. There would have been some semblance of poetic justice to such a withdrawal — was it not Stalin who set the war in motion by signing a friendship pact with Hitler in 1939? But the British Prime Minister never even considered such action.

A few details are still unclear — only British Intelligence and several top-flight officials know them; a few facts must still be kept dark for reasons of policy. But the essential story can be safely, and usefully, told. It makes one of the most fascinating tales of super-intrigue in the annals of international relations. It adds up to a supreme British *coup* that must have shattered the pride of the Nazis in their diplomacy and their Secret Service. In that domain, it is fair to say, the Hess incident is a defeat



Reprinted from the May, 1943 Issue

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equivalent to Stalingrad in the military domain.

Hess Did not "Escape"

Rudolf Hess did not "escape" from Germany. He came as a winged messenger of peace, and no Parsifal in shining armor was ever more rigorously and loyally consecrated to his mission. He came not only with Adolf Hitler's blessing, but upon Hitler's explicit orders. Far from being a surprise, the arrival of Hess was expected by a limited number of Britishers, the outlines of his mission were known in advance, and the Nazi leader actually had an RAF escort in the final stage of his air journey.

On the basis of reliable information since obtained from German sources and from indications given by Hess himself, it is possible to reconstruct the situation in Berlin that led to the mad Hess undertaking.

By the beginning of 1941 Hitler, in disregard of the advice of some of his generals, had decided that he could no longer put off his "holy war" against Russia. The attempt to knock out the Western democracies before turning to the East had failed. The alternative was an understanding with Great Britain which would leave Germany free to concentrate everything against Russia—a return, in some measure, to the basis of co-operation set up in Munich. Whatever Chamberlain and Daladier may have thought, the Germans had interpreted the Munich deal as a *carte blanche* for Nazi domination of Eastern Europe; the Allied guarantees to Poland and Rumania thereafter, and their declaration of war, were indignantly denounced in Berlin as a democratic double-cross.

Hitler put out a tentative feeler in January 1941 in the form of an inquiry regarding the British attitude towards possible direct negotiations. It was not directed to the British Government but to a group of influential Britishers, among them the Duke of Hamilton, who belonged to the since discredited

Anglo-German Fellowship Association. An internationally known diplomat served as courier. In the course of time a reply arrived in Berlin—expressing limited interest and asking for more information. Tediously, cautiously, without either side quite revealing its hand, a plan was developed. When the German proposal of negotiations on neutral soil was rejected, Berlin countered with an offer to send a delegate to England. After all, had not Chamberlain flown to Germany?

A delegate was selected—Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, Gauleiter of all Germans abroad. Handsome, South African-born, Cambridge-educated Willi Bohle was actually a British subject, though his passport was considerably out of date, and he seemed ideally suited for the mission. Several important foreign journalists in Berlin were let in on the secret that Bohle was being groomed for a very big and mysterious job abroad, and the story was planted in Turkish and South American papers to test British reaction. When weeks passed and the British press did not pick up the story, thus indicating an indifference to Bohle, Berlin became worried.

Hess Deemed Most Suitable

It was then that the Führer came through with one of his "geniale" ideas. Bohle was not the right man, he said. He did not have the national stature to impress the British. A really big Nazi would have to go, one whose name was inseparably linked with Hitler himself and whose presence could not possibly fail to command attention. He must be one, said Hitler, who would represent the "goodness" of the German race, one whose sincerity was unquestionable. What is more, he must be able to speak officially for the German Government and to give binding commitments on behalf of the Führer. Providence, Hitler pointed out, had given Germany just the man—Walter Richard Rudolf Hess, Nazi Number Three, who in addition to fulfilling the other quali-

cations had grown up in the English quarter of Alexandria, spoke fluent English and "understood the British mind."

After Hitler transmitted his supreme and final offer—to send his own Deputy and closest friend directly to England—there was a long delay in replying. Possibly the imperturbable British required some time to recover from their astonishment. But finally Adolf's intuition was justified—an acceptance of the proposal came through, details were arranged, and on May 10 Hess flew into the twilight.

Four months of intricate negotiations had preceded the flight. The Germans had pushed their proposal in the name of peace and Nordic friendship. Their British "friends" were co-operative without being too eager or too optimistic—there was no use overlooking the difficulties. As was only natural, progress was made slowly; there were ups and downs in the fortunes of the enterprise.

Proposal Intercepted

The one thing the Germans did not know was that they were negotiating with agents of the British Secret Service using the names—and the handwriting—of the Duke of Hamilton and other gentry of the Anglo-German Fellowship Association! The fact is that the initial communication, in January, brought personally by an eminent diplomat, never reached its destination, having been intercepted by the Secret Service. From then on the correspondence was handled entirely by astute British agents. Replies designed to whet the German appetite, replies encouraging the supposition that Britain was seeking a way out of its military difficulties, were sent to Berlin. The hook was carefully baited that caught the third largest fish in the Nazi lake.

It was perhaps his perverted love of Wagnerian contrast that led Hitler to

choose the night of his Deputy's fateful flight for unloading five hundred tons of noisy death on London.

That night the subterranean plotting room of the RAF Fighter Command was static with activity. The heaviest Nazi bomber force ever sent to Britain was pounding the capital, and new waves of planes were crossing the coast every fifteen minutes. When a report from an outlying radiolocation station on the Scottish coast announced the approach of an unidentified plane, the receiving operator at Fighter Command checked it off as "one of ours" and promptly forgot it. On the tail of the first report came a second: the plane had failed to identify itself properly and its speed indicated that it was a fighter. Methodically, as one immune to surprises, the operator sent his flash to the plotting room and a hostile plane was pinpointed far up on the eastern coast of Scotland with an arrow to indicate that it was moving west.

RAF Permits Flight

By now inland stations were also picking up the mystery plane, obviously a fighter from its speed, although Scotland was far beyond the normal cruising range of any fighter. Consulted, the commanding officer at Fighter Command reacted in a manner that Fighter Command personnel still discuss with varying degrees of puzzlement. "For God's sake," he is reported to have shouted, "*Tell them not to shoot him down!*" In a matter of seconds a fighter station in Scotland received a flash and two Hurricanes took off to trail the mystery plane with orders to force it down *but under no conditions to shoot at it*. While the small red arrows on the plotting table crept across Scotland, high officers at Fighter Command watched with absorbed interest. Near the tiny village of Paisley, almost on the west coast, they stopped. "Made it," the commanding officer is reported to have grunted. "Thank God, he's down!"

In Lanarkshire, Scotland, David McLean, a farmer, watched a figure parachute into his field, and by the time the man had disentangled himself from the shrouds of his parachute, Farmer McLean was standing over him with a pitchfork. "Are ye a Nazi enemy, or are ye one o' ours?" he asked. "Not Nazi enemy; British friend," the man replied with some difficulty because he had wrenched his ankle and was in extreme pain. Helped into the farmer's kitchen, he announced that his name was Alfred Horn and that he had come to see the Duke of Hamilton, laird of the great Dungavel estate ten miles away. The man talked freely and to local Home Guardsmen Jack Paterson and Robert Gibson, who had arrived in the meantime, he admitted that he had come from Germany and was hunting the private aerodrome on Hamilton's estate when his fuel gave out and he had to bail out. "My name is Alfred Horn," he repeated frequently as though seeking recognition. "Please tell the Duke of Hamilton I have arrived."

With their instinctive distrust of aristocracy, the canny Scots became suspicious of the whole situation, and the parachutist was bundled off to the local Home Guard headquarters, where an excited, argumentative crowd soon gathered. Meanwhile, *a kind of official reception committee composed of Military Intelligence officers and Secret Service agents was waiting at the private aerodrome on the Hamilton estate.* The forced landing ten miles from the prearranged rendezvous was the only hitch in the plan.

It was the hitch, presumably, which broke to the whole world sensational news which otherwise might have been kept on ice for a while if not for the duration.

When the "reception committee" heard of the accident and finally found their visitor, he was being guarded by over a dozen defiant Home Guardsmen who were determined not to relinquish

him. It took lengthy assurances that the man would remain safe in their custody, plus the arrival of Army reinforcements under instructions to co-operate with the "committee," to persuade the Guardsmen to give up their prisoner.

Still declaring that his name was Alfred Horn, Hess was placed in a military motorcar and driven to Maryhill Barracks near Glasgow. There he changed his story. "I have come to save humanity," he said. "I am Rudolf Hess." And he indicated that his visit was being expected by influential Englishmen—a statement that was truer than he as yet suspected. His identity checked, Hess was taken to a military hospital to have his ankle treated, and with a Scots Guardsman on duty outside his door, spent his first night on the British Isles.

Hitler's friend and Deputy had come prepared for an indirect approach to the British Government through the Anglo-German Fellowship Association, to which a surprising number of prominent Britons adhered before the war. The actual approach, as planned by Winston Churchill, was exceedingly direct. Ivone Kirkpatrick, an astute super-spy in World War I and Councillor at the Berlin Embassy during the intervening years, flew to Scotland to receive the Hess plan for direct transmission to the British Government. Even Hitler could have asked no greater co-operation. Despite the absence of the Duke of Hamilton, Hess at this stage was still convinced that he was dealing with the Fellowship intermediaries.

It was to Kirkpatrick that the Nazi first poured out the details of Hitler's armistice and peace proposals. He was enthusiastic and voluble—the stenographic report filled many notebooks. And he was most optimistic, since he was fully convinced that Britain was licked, knew it, and must therefore welcome the Fuhrer's generous offer of amity. His tone throughout was that of a munificent enemy offering a reprieve to a foe whose doom was otherwise sealed.

Peace Proposal Discussed

The terms of Hitler's peace proposal have been discussed up and down England not only in well-informed political circles but in pubs, bomb shelters and Pall Mall clubs. It was too elaborate a secret to be kept. Cabinet members presumably told their friends in Parliament and the MP's told their club colleagues and the news percolated down. The filter of time plus such cross-checking as is possible on a subject that is officially taboo enables the writer to give the general outline, withholding details.

Hitler offered total cessation of the war in the West. Germany would evacuate all of France except Alsace and Lorraine, which would remain German. It would evacuate Holland and Belgium, retaining Luxembourg. It would evacuate Norway and Denmark. In short, Hitler offered to withdraw from Western Europe, except for the two French provinces and Luxembourg, in return for which Great Britain would agree to assume an attitude of benevolent neutrality towards Germany as it unfolded its plans in Eastern Europe.

In addition, the Fuhrer was ready to withdraw from Yugoslavia and Greece. German troops would be evacuated from the Mediterranean generally and Hitler would use his good offices to arrange a settlement of the Mediterranean conflict between Britain and Italy. No belligerent or neutral country would be entitled to demand reparations from any other country, he specified.

Hitler Planned End of Communism

In a prepared preamble, Hess explained the importance of Hitler's Eastern mission "to save humanity," and indicated how perfectly the whole arrangement would work out for Britain and France, not only from the ideological and security angles but also commercially. Germany, he pointed out, would take the full production of the Allied war industries until they could be converted to a peacetime basis, thus preventing economic depression.

As Hess and his Fuhrer saw it, England and France would become in effect the arsenals of free capitalism against Asiatic communism. The actual slaying of the Bolshevik dragon Hitler reserved for Germany alone, so that by this act he



Hess had a terrible vision of brother tearing brother apart, endless rows of weeping mothers and children, both English and German, and rows upon rows of coffins and cultural treasures destroyed.

could convince a doubting world of his benevolent intentions. Hess gave no information on the military plans for Eastern Europe and would not be drawn out on that point, since it was a problem for Germany alone.

For two days Hitler's emissary unfolded his proposals and Churchill's amanuensis made notes. Hess was certain his plan would be accepted; it is characteristic of German thinking that it never foresees the possibility of another point of view. He emphasized that his Leader would not quibble over details—Britain could practically write its own peace terms. Hitler was only eager, as a humanitarian, to stop the "senseless war" with a brother nation and thus incidentally guarantee supplies and safe guard his rear while fighting in the East.

With the prepared plan and the emissary's annotations in his notebooks, Kirkpatrick went to 10 Downing Street. The plan was communicated to Washington for an opinion, and the President of course confirmed the Prime Minister's decision. The answer would be a flat "No," but the two statesmen are reported to have agreed that open discussion of such a sensational offer would be undesirable at that time. They decided that the insanity explanation fed to the German people would also suffice for the rest of the world. Unlike the Germans and some Americans, no single Britisher believed a word of that story. Both London and Washington made repeated efforts to warn Russia of the coming German blows. The Russian leaders would not believe it—or pretended not to believe it—and certain Soviet diplomats insisted that the warnings were democratic "tricks" until the actual invasion took place.

British Deceive Hess

Hess was not told of Churchill's decision and was permitted to assume that his proposals were under ardent discussion. At the hospital he rested easily and

talked freely with his doctor, nurses and guards. He was tolerant and friendly until his doctor one morning made a typical British comment on Adolf Hitler. Hess thereupon staged a scene and remained surly and sulking for a week. When he was able to walk, he was flown to London, where he talked to Lord Beaverbrook, Alfred Duff Cooper and other government leaders. But Churchill refused his repeated requests for a meeting.

Only after he had talked himself out and could provide no further useful information, was Hess informed that his plan had been entirely rejected and that Britain was already Russia's ally. By that time he was aware, too, that the negotiations which preceded his flight had short-circuited the Fellowship crowd—neither Hamilton nor any of the others had known anything about the Hess visit until all of England knew it. His shock and dismay resulted in a minor nervous breakdown, so that for a while the Nazi lie about his insanity came near being true. The news of the sinking of the *Bismarck* shook Hess so that he wept an entire day.

Hess demanded that he be sent back to Germany, because having come as an emissary, he was entitled to safe return. The British Government reasoned differently—after all, he came as an emissary to private individuals, not to the Government directly—and he became a special prisoner of war.

This was not the first time England reduced a German stronghold by audacious Secret Service work. It was reported unofficially in Berlin that the *Graf Spee* was scuttled on orders sent over Admiral Raeder's signature by the cloak-and-dagger experts in the British Secret Service. Whether there is any truth to that or not, there is no doubt that when the whole story can be told the achievements of that Secret Service will astound the world. And the Hess episode is certain to stand out with a glory all its own among them.

The Rothschilds Battle Rockefellers for Control of the World

Excerpts from *The C.F.R. Intelligence Report**

BY C. B. BAKER

EDITOR'S NOTE

The report from which this was excerpted was written before the latest Mid East War and resulting oil embargo.

YOUTH ACTION has just discovered a major split within the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR). The Rothschilds and their allies are attempting to defend their world power and influence against increasing Rockefeller expansion. Red China and the Soviet Union are now being opened as private preserves for the Rockefellers and their allies.

So potent has the Rockefeller world hegemony become, that the Soviets openly expressed their desire for David

Rockefeller to become the U.S. Ambassador to the USSR. The Soviets' second choice for the diplomatic post was Dr. Armand Hammer (a close Rockefeller ally), head of the Occidental Oil Company.

The current CFR struggle is much like the gangland struggle for control of Chicago during Prohibition. One gang would muscle in on another mob's territory and cause gang war to break out. Finally, one big boss was able to emerge and knock off the older established mobs and place his own gang in full power throughout the city. So it was with Al Capone and his gang in the Chicago of the 1920s and so it is today as the Rockefeller mobsters muscle in on the old established Rothschild gang *in order to take over the world*.

Just as Chicago gangland rivals stood united in crime against the honest citizens, the CFR rivals frequently stand united against America's decent citizens. But greed is now beginning to destroy all vestiges of unity within the CFR.

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The Vital Clue

The first major sign of the CFR internal struggle occurred on November 21, 1971 when *The New York Times Magazine* printed a full scale exposure of the CFR. Before that date, no members of the elitist establishment had ever attacked the CFR in such a fashion. Previously, liberal elitist claimed that the CFR was no more than a "social club" or "educational group."

Originally, *Youth Action* was convinced that this *Times* attack on the CFR was simply the result of a feud over who was to replace Hamilton Armstrong as editor of the CFR's official publication, *Foreign Affairs*.

The New York Times pushed its own candidate, Max Frankel, for the job. The Rockefellers maintained their control when their candidate, William Bundy, finally got the job. The *Times* put out the phony story that the struggle had occurred because a lot of the younger CFR men objected to Bundy's role in starting the Vietnam War. The truth is that *The New York Times* (owned by the Sulzberger family) is a Zionist newspaper, closely allied with the House of Rothschild.

The story explaining the 1971 *Times* exposé seemed logical until the Watergate Affair was ripped open last Spring. When John Dean furnished the Ervin Committee with the White House "Enemies List," the press went wild over the celebrities whose names appeared on the list. It should be noted that the White House is now little more than a Rockefeller front organization—with Rockefeller agents in key positions throughout the staff. Therefore, the White House "Enemies List" was really the Rockefeller "Enemies List."

One "enemy" name drew no comment from the establishment press. Benjamin Buttenweiser, partner of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, was the most significant name on the list. Buttenweiser's appearance on the "Enemies List" was the vital clue to the existence of an in-

ternal CFR struggle. Buttenweiser is married to Helen Lehman, daughter of Arthur Lehman, founder of the notorious Lehman Brothers firm of international bankers. Buttenweiser joined Kuhn, Loeb and Company in 1918 at the same time that the company was shipping tens of millions of U.S. dollars to Russia in order to finance the Bolsheviks.

A "Front" for the Rothschilds

Kuhn, Loeb and Company is actually the American front for the powerful Rothschild Family of international bankers.

At the time that Buttenweiser joined the company, Kuhn, Loeb and Company was actually run by Paul and Felix Warburg and the odious Jacob Schiff. These men, along with the Lehmans, the Rockefellers, Nelson Aldrich, J.P. Morgan, and others conspired to bring about the birth of the economic slave system known as the Federal Reserve System. This same gang of criminal bankers brought about America's needless entry into World War I. After that blood bath, the bankers set up the Council on Foreign Relations.

It is not the purpose of this analysis to present a detailed history of the CFR. Suffice it to say that the inclusion of a partner of Kuhn, Loeb and Company on the Rockefeller (Nixon) Enemy List is strong evidence of a split within the CFR.

Kissinger's Role

On the surface, Henry Kissinger appears to most patriots to be a Zionist agent, pure and simple. It is true that Kissinger—like Nixon, Nelson Rockefeller, and many other corrupt politicians—gives public lip service to Zionist causes. However, Kissinger rose to the top via the Rockefellers and we believe that he is a Rockefeller man through and through. Most of the Jews who rose to the highest pinnacles of world power (such as Jacob Schiff or Bernard Baruch) had important family

ties to the Rothschild empire. Kissinger had no such ties when he arrived in the United States in 1938.

Kissinger (the newly powerful) is an upstart to many Rothschild connected Jews (the older powerful) much in the same way that the newly rich are looked down on by old families of established wealth.

Unquestionably, Kissinger believes in Jewish racial nationalism. Unlike the Zionists, however, Kissinger and the other Jews on the Rockefeller team feel that Jewish racial interests are best served by an international "detente" (and world dictatorship)—Rockefeller style.

Had Kissinger sided with the Rothschilds, he would have never obtained any rank higher than major or colonel amongst the armies of other Jews serving the Rothschilds. By throwing in his lot with the Rockefellers, Kissinger has become the top Jew, *Supreme Commander of the Rockefeller Political Army*. Kissinger has a colossal, insatiable ego, which would not allow him to be a small duck on the big Rothschild pond.

Destroying the Democratic Party

In order to protect their Red trade plans and guarantee their family's continued political control inside of the United States, the Rockefellers and their allies set out to permanently wipe out the Democratic Party as an effective instrument of political opposition. To further guarantee their control, the



Rockefellers designed Nixon's infamous Executive Orders and his notorious Regional Government Plan by which a Stalin-type totalitarian dictatorship will be set up.

The Rockefellers knew that large numbers of the Democratic Party were loyal to the Rothschild branch of the CFR and its Zionist army. For that reason, the Democrats' political ability to counter the planned Rockefeller dictatorship had to be destroyed. The rank and file Zionists who happened to be Republicans were easily hoodwinked by Kissinger. The Rockefellers worried little about opposition from the main body of Republicans because most of them usually do anything the Rockefellers order (via their puppet, Nixon).

When the Watergate fiasco occurred, the Rothschilds were able to capitalize on it for all that it was worth. Most of the Zionist front men in Congress have been screaming their heads off, against Nixon, along with the Zionist press. *The Rothschilds have used Watergate to greatly weaken Nixon's (and the Rockefellers') ability to govern.*

The Rothschilds were able to block and/or hold up Rockefeller trade expansion plans into Communist nations as a result of Watergate. However, the vast Rockefeller power will probably be able to overcome these temporary impediments.

Causes of the "Energy Crisis"

The sudden shortage of various types of fuel (which are produced by supposedly independent and "competing" companies) has been deliberately engineered by the Rockefellers and their allies. The energy crisis was brought about for a number of reasons:

First, the Rockefellers are now attempting to carefully "condition" the American people into reducing their life style and vastly lowering their day-to-day manner of living. The Rockefellers know that American citizens will not stand for a sudden overnight declaration of the Rockefeller-planned dictatorship

(via the Executive Orders). The Rockefellers want our people to be deceived by false shortages and other deliberate crises so that they will easily surrender their remaining freedoms without a whimper of objection.

Second, the Rockefellers seek to impoverish the American middle class, abolish competition, and establish a classical monopoly. The Rockefellers seek to impoverish the citizens of our country so that we Americans will consume less and export more to underdeveloped and Communist countries. A perfect example of this "starve the home folks" strategy was the notorious Russian Grain Deal, engineered by the Rockefeller ally, Michel Fribourg, owner of the Continental Grain Company.

Third, the Arabs have not increased their nations' oil production fast enough to please the Rockefeller-allied international oil companies. Therefore, the Rockefellers are beginning to openly support the Arab cause. Standard Oil of California recently sent out a letter to their stockholders suggesting that "Arab aspirations should be supported in the Mideast." Also, the Rockefeller-controlled U.S. delegation to the United Nations just joined with the Arabs to cast a vote condemning Israel for her recent skyjacking. The Rockefellers have grown so powerful that they can now afford to ignore the traditional compulsive public servitude to Zionism.

The switch to the Arab position is not an obvious and open about face, but rather it appears in carefully worded statements such as the letter sent out by Standard Oil of California.

Finally, the most immediate benefit of the energy crisis is a vast increase in profits for the Rockefellers and their allies. The *Oil and Gas Journal* recently printed profit statistics for some of the major oil companies (controlled by or closely allied with the Rockefellers). In the first three months of 1973, 32 major

oil companies made net profits of over \$1.9 billion—up 28.2 per cent from the profits made during the same period in 1972. Exxon profits alone were over one billion dollars in the first half of 1973—a 48 percent increase over the first half of 1972. The Rockefeller-led oil mob is successfully eliminating free enterprise and cutting off independent oil competition as they move ever closer to a complete and total monopoly.

Retreat of Political Zionism

Political Zionism is in serious trouble. The crest of the wave of Zionist power is past. The fall of Zionist power will not take place immediately, but will be rather a slow withering away.

In ten years, the financial resources of the Arabs will be more than those of the United States and Japan combined. A number of Jews with financial connections are abandoning the Zionists in order to end up "managing" the increasing financial holdings of the Arab oil nations. Political Zionism will finally be defeated by the very thing which brought it into power in the first place—money. The Arabs will soon have enough money to buy outright the Zionist-owned press, the Zionist-owned TV networks, and the 100% Zionist-owned movie industry in Hollywood.

In conclusion, patriots must realize that the Rockefeller branch and the Rothschild branch of the CFR still unite in some areas, especially those which will bring profit to both sides. The conflict is taking place on several different levels, not necessarily at the same time.

For example, the Rothschild Ecology Extremists vs. the Monopolistic Rockefeller Industrial Expansion-Pollution Combine conflict was downplayed during the 1973 Watergate crisis when the Rothschild Zionists led a counterattack on the Rockefeller Dirty Tricksters & Plumbers Gang. Most of the internal CFR split is still hidden from the public with only certain key areas of conflict slipping out into the open for the American people to observe.

THE THREE STOOGES

(Wilson, Roosevelt and Nixon)

BY MARY M. DAVISON

THE APPOINTMENT of Dr. Henry Kissinger as Secretary of State of the United States, to assume openly one of the posts he has held covertly since the day the Nixon Administration took over, should give every "concerned citizen"—not the millions of phonies who operate under that title—cause to rise up and take such action as they contemplate taking when the end of the former Republic is plainly in sight.

Had not the true history of the United States in the 20th Century been deliberately obliterated in schools, libraries and even the churches, the people would have been able to see the terrifying similarity between the positions and the opportunities of the Zionists Edward M. House, Bernard Baruch and Henry Kissinger.

We Must Be Heard!

While preparations for world-wide wars were being worked out, we Christians, who for many years have been persecuted and driven into hiding because we have dared learn of an ominous Zionist influence in the affairs of the Christian world and to speak out the simple and authentic facts regarding this influence, must now be forced to leave our hiding places and to make known to our cowardly and treacherous representatives in Washington that we cannot and will not be silenced while our sons are dragged into another World War for the protection of Zionists, whose own sons are sitting it out in luxury as they have heretofore. We have no more White Christian blood to spill for anybody, nor will we by our silence authorize the Washington government to commit us to the final destruction.

Nixon-Kissinger-Nixinger

Going back to World War I and the Wilson Administration in which the Zionist Edward Mandel House occupied the exact position as that enjoyed by Henry Kissinger in the Nixon Administration, we can learn that even as the people prior to World War I knew nothing of the preparations being made to involve the United States in war, so also it is possible that the equally gullible Nixon just may have been ignorant of the operations in the White House as his alter ego Kissinger laid the groundwork for our involvement in wholesale slaughter in the Middle-East—not for any ideological reasons, but to transfer the oil of the Arabian States to a group of international gangsters, inflicted upon the Palestinian Arabs through the influence of Edward M. House, Louis Brandeis and Bernard Baruch. Kissinger is their logical successor. He has been prepared and may be qualified to administer the coup d'état to the Christian world.

Woodrow Wilson took office under almost the exact same circumstances as did Richard Nixon. Both were hand-picked as candidates of the international bankers, and each had planted upon him, even before he took office, one of their most reliable representatives. Wilson, during his entire administration, was a veritable prisoner in the White House. Col. House (with the assistance of a fellow Zionist, Sir William Wiseman, provided by the British government—later granted a title by the British government) completely dominated the Wilson Administration. It had been the House policy from the beginning, as is recorded in the *Intimate Papers of Col-*

onel House, to eliminate as far as possible all contact between the President and the Congress. The Congress of today faces the same situation, and would be well advised to review the history of the House-Wilson Administration with its terrible consequences to the youth of this country.

Under the direction of Mr. House and Mr. Brandeis, Jewish influence in the United States, particularly among the wealthy, was so strongly recognized that Congress was induced on two separate occasions to declare United States support for establishment of a "Homeland" for the Jews of the world in Palestine, and this was before the American people were given any hint that the United States was to become involved in World War I.

Mr. House traveled the ocean between Washington, London, Paris and Berlin as often as Kissinger has plowed the skies of Russia, China and other so-called Communist countries, and on missions equally mysterious. House, however, whose ego exceeded even that of Kissinger, was provided on occasions with a naval escort by the British to emphasize his exalted position. House was a brazen type, whose ego could not be subdued. He had to be seen and recognized. The Kissinger profile up to this point has been more subdued—probably a painful experience for one of his flamboyant ambitions.

The New Secretary of State

Thoughtful consideration of the early days of the Kissinger participation in the so-called Nixon Administration should convince any intelligent and "concerned citizen" that Mr. Nixon has been selected for a replay of the "Presidency" of Woodrow Wilson. As House took over the White House and everything in it in the Wilson Administration, so also did Kissinger take charge from the day the White House became the abode of Nixon and Kissinger. Nixon suddenly developed a passion for travel-

ing to the near and far corners of the earth. He had business every place except in the White House, and the question was raised many times as to who ran the shop in his absence. The answer was plain for all to see. The iron hand of Henry Kissinger was evident everywhere, and continued to be for at least two and one-half years of the first term.

During these years plans to involve the United States in World Government had been carefully worked out under the direction of Mr. Kissinger, a Rockefeller agent—as are Mr. Nixon himself, Spiro Agnew and former Secretary of State Rogers and others. As the curtain went up on the Watergate farce, Mr. Nixon began to spend more time in the White House prison, while Kissinger took to the road, to negotiate the end of the American way with his comrades in China, Russia, Israel and points East.

Moving on to World War II and the Korean War, we find Mr. House replaced by Bernard Baruch, "Advisor to Presidents." The Baruch policy was, as he himself described it, to operate from the tall brush with a long gun. He had been a famous Wall Street speculator, engaged in shady deals and mergers most of his life, and was highly qualified to take over the Presidency under the ailing Roosevelt. Baruch was a friend and sometime admirer of Mr. House, and determined to take unto himself, if possible, greater power and prestige than that of House. In this he succeeded to the extent that he engineered a bigger and better war and managed to run the office of the Presidency in four successive Administrations, without incurring the exposure and banishment which had befallen Mr. House.

Baruch also traveled the oceans on a continuing basis, as he, in the name of Mr. Roosevelt, exercised his unquestionable competence in setting up the United States for the tragedy of World War II. In his book, *In the Public Years*, he tells boastfully of the clever and strenuous efforts on his part to prevent an amicable settlement at the midpoint

of World War II between England and Germany. He had to report this incident to President Roosevelt, and to convince Roosevelt that the Germans were not sincere. Roosevelt was no Wilson. He did not want peace. He wanted to be a heroic and victorious war President and was putty in the hands of Bernard Baruch.

Once again the Congress, which had been deliberately kept aloof, although to a lesser extent than in the Wilson Administration, succumbed to the propaganda and campaign funding of the Zionists, and passed several Resolutions in favor of creating a "Home Land" for the Jews of the world in Palestine.

The Real Reason for World Wars I & II

On these two treasonous occasions, the Congress of the United States by their pre-war Resolutions made it plain that the principal interests of the United States in World Wars I and II was the creation of a Home Land in Palestine for the Jews of the World. Not all Jews either knew or approved of these plans, but their organization is such that they are helpless to speak out or to do anything about it.

Now, here we are again! The overwhelming majority of the Congress of the United States has adopted Resolutions proclaiming an intent to protect the interests of the Zionists in Palestine at any cost. The Congress has involved the United States in the Middle Eastern War by providing money, material and political support to a vicious war in which the Zionists day by day invade the territory of the Arab peoples, and frighten the Christian world into silence by screams of "Anti-Semitism."

We might say parenthetically that the churches in a spirit of ignorance and prejudice have encouraged this whole situation by failing to inform the people that the Arabs are Semites without question, while the Zionists are not. The Zionists—sometimes called the Jews—are Anti-Semitic. They are the

enemies and persecutors of the Semitic Arabs.

Let's Say "No" to More War

But regardless of the ethnic question, the affairs of the Middle East are none of our business and do not demand the shedding of a single drop of Christian American blood. If the Jews of the United States and the world wish to fight in the Middle East, that is their business, and nothing should be done to discourage them. The American oil companies, for reasons best known to themselves, are encouraging the Israelis to drive out the Arabs and take possession of their oil lands. These oil companies should be exposed and left to stew in their own juice, and no American men nor money should be sacrificed in the protection of their Middle East possessions.

A majority of the Members of Congress in their secret hearts despise Kissinger and everything he stands for. But they know who runs the government and it is not they, despite what the Constitution provide. Here, at a time when the United States is heavily involved in a prospective World War originating in the Middle East, the Congress of the United States approved a foreign-born Zionist, in the United States, to direct the affairs of this country, as World War III descends upon us.

The people of the United States have been brainwashed and propagandized into regarding and treating the Jews as a preferred class of citizens who dominate almost every phase of our existence. They are the very small minority who push through the minority class legislation for their own protection. There is always a possibility that Christian American might come to its senses and recognize themselves for the sacrificial lambs they are destined to become.

Let there be no more groveling under the lash of a phony "anti-Semitism." The day of the Christian has come, and unless he assumes his duties as a Christian, he cannot expect nor deserve to survive.

The Calamity of Appomattox

BY H. L. MENCKEN

NO AMERICAN historian, so far as I know, has ever tried to work out the probable consequences if Grant instead of Lee had been on the hot spot at Appomattox. How long would the victorious Confederacy have endured? Could it have surmounted the difficulties inherent in the doctrine of States' Rights, so often inconvenient and even paralyzing to it during the war? Could it have remedied its plain economic deficiencies, and become a self-sustaining nation? How would it have protected itself against such war heroes as Beauregard and Longstreet, Joe Wheeler and Nathan B. Forrest? And what would have been its relations to the United States, socially, economically, spiritually and politically?

I am inclined, on all these counts, to be optimistic. The chief evils in the Federal victory lay in the fact, from which we still suffer abominably, that it was a victory of what we now call Babbitts over what used to be called Gentlemen. I am not arguing here, of course, that the whole Confederate army was composed of gentlemen; on the contrary, it was chiefly made up, like the Federal army, of innocent and unwashed peasants, and not a few of them got into its corps of officers. But the impulse behind it, as everyone knows, was essentially aristocratic, and that aristocratic impulse would have fashioned the Confederacy if the fortunes of war had run the other way. Whatever the defects of the new

commonwealth below the Potomac, it would have at least been a commonwealth founded upon a concept of human inequality, and with a superior minority at the helm. It might not have produced any more Washingtons, Madisons, Jeffersons, Calhouns and Randolphs of Roanoke, but it would certainly not have yielded itself to the Heflins, Caraways, Bilbos and Tillmans.

Southerners Move to the North

The rise of such bounders was a natural and inevitable consequence of the military disaster. That disaster left the Southern gentry deflated and almost helpless. Thousands of the best young men among them had been killed, and thousands of those who survived came North. They commonly did well in the North, and were good citizens. My own native town of Baltimore was greatly



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enriched by their immigration, both culturally and materially; if it is less corrupt today than most other large American cities, then the credit belongs largely to Virginians, many of whom arrived with no baggage save good manners and empty bellies. Back home they were sorely missed. First the carpetbaggers ravaged the land, and then it fell into the hands of the native White trash, already so poor that war and Reconstruction could not make them any poorer. When things began to improve they seized whatever was seizable, and their heirs and assigns, now poor no longer, hold it to this day. A raw plutocracy owns and operates the New South, with no challenge save from a proletariat, White and Black, that is still three-fourths peasant, and hence too stupid to be dangerous. The aristocracy is almost extinct, at least as a force in government. It may survive in backwaters and on puerile levels, but of the men who run the South today, and represent it at Washington, not 5 %, by any Southern standard, are gentlemen.

If the war had gone with the Confederates no such vermin would be in the saddle, nor would there by any sign below the Potomac of their chief contributions to American *Kultur* —Ku Kluxry, political ecclesiasticism, nigger-baiting, and the more homicidal variety of wowserism. Such things might have arisen in America, but they would not have arisen in the South. The old aristocracy, however degenerate it might have become, would have at least retained sufficient decency to see to that. New Orleans, today, would still be a highly charming and civilized (if perhaps somewhat zymotic) city, with a touch of Paris and another of Port Said. Charleston, which even now sprouts lady authors, would also sprout political philosophers. The University of Virginia would be what Jefferson intended it to be, and no shouting Methodist would haunt its campus. Richmond would be, not the dull suburb of nothing that it is now, but a beautiful and consol-

ing second-rate capital, comparable to Budapest, Brussels, Stockholm or The Hague. And all of us, with the Middle West pumping its revolting silo juices into the East and West alike, would be making frequent leaps over the Potomac, to drink the sound red wine there and breathe the free air.

My guess is that the two Republics would be getting on pretty amicably. Perhaps they'd have come to terms as early as 1898, and fought the Spanish-American War together. In 1917 the confiding North might have gone out to save the world for democracy, but the South, vaccinated against both Wall Street and the Liberal whim-wham, would have kept aloof—maybe rolled up a couple of billions of profit from the holy crusade. It would probably be far richer today, independent, than it is with the clutch of the Yankee mortgage-shark still on its collar. It would be getting and using his money just the same, but his toll would be less. As things stand, he not only exploits the South economically; he also pollutes and debases it spiritually. It suffers damnably from low wages, but it suffers even more from the Chamber of Commerce metaphysic.

End of Slavery

No doubt the Confederates, victorious, would have abolished slavery by the middle 80s. They were headed that way before the war, and the more sagacious of them were all in favor of it. But they were in favor of it on sound economic grounds, and not on the brummagem moral grounds which persuaded the North. The difference here is immense. In human history a moral victory is always a disaster, for it debauches and degrades both the victor and the vanquished. The triumph of sin in 1865 would have stimulated and helped to civilize both sides.

Today the way out looks painful and hazardous. Civilization in the United States survives only in the big cities, and

(Continued on Page 44)

THE AMERICAN MERCURY



New Evidence in Anthropology

BY EDWARD LANGFORD

THE RECENT discoveries of the eminent paleoanthropologist Richard Leakey, of 2.7 million year old human-type fossil remains in that part of Kenya which lies just east of Lake Rudolph, are of epoch-making importance in the history of anthropology. Nothing so significant in the line of proto-human fossil remains has come to light since Dubois discovered the remains of *Homo erectus* in Java in the latter part of the Nineteenth Century.

Leakey's latest finds demand a revolutionary reorientation in the ideas which anthropologists held regarding the evolution of the living races.

The evolutionary history of the living races of man has been one of the most fiercely debated areas of anthropology. Prior to Darwin, most Western writers assumed that the different races of man were created by God as distinct and un-

changing types, and that it was therefore not only unnatural but sinful for them to mix. Darwin shook the Christian world when he proclaimed that the various living species were not created miraculously at a single time, but had actually evolved from simpler life forms over a very long period of time.

This idea did not rule out the possibility of God, it merely implied that God had fashioned the separate races by a slow process of evolution rather than by a simple spontaneous act. Racemixing remained sinful since it was "antievolutionary;" races were "evolutionary experiment," and when races lost their identity by racial admixture, the evolutionary experiment came to an untimely end. Indeed, speciation was the mechanism by which evolution proceeded.

Darwin thus claimed that all life forms had evolved from simple unicellum

forms of life which had become differentiated through speciation as they evolved into the one and a half million different species of plants and animals that now occupy the world. His view was essentially quite as racist in its implications as the earlier Christian view, for he stressed the fact that some living things had evolved further than others. Applying this essential fact to the problem of the various races of man, he implied that some races were more highly evolved than others. Indeed, it is a little known fact that the original title of his famous book was not simply *The Origin of Species*, as misquoted by leftist anthropologist Marvin Harris in his *Rise of Anthropological Theory* (New York: Thos. Y. Crowell), but more correctly *The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favored Races in the Struggle for Life*. Leftist anthropology teachers, obliged to honor Darwin, almost always omit the second part of the title of Darwin's original, epoch-making 1859 publication!

Darwinism is Racist

Darwinism was and is therefore essentially racist, for it stresses the fact that different races are in competition with each other for survival, and that inequality is the basic principle of evolution. But such ideas are very unpleasant to equalitarian, humanistic utopian dreamers.

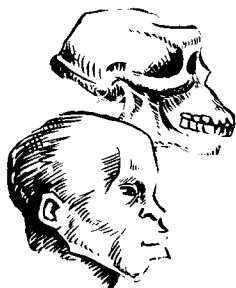
In consequence, the vast machinery of the humanistic academic world went into motion, slowly at first but gaining

momentum over the years, to re-shape Darwinian theory in the textbooks, until today university and school textbooks falsely portray Darwin as a liberal who said that all men are equal because they had evolved from common ancestors. Nothing, of course, could be a greater distortion of the truth. Darwin always stressed the fact that being different, races must be *unequal*, and that conflict and competition for survival are the means by which evolutionary progress is achieved.

True, the races of man may well be ultimately related, just as all men are related to the apes, to the duck-billed platypuses, to fishes and even to the trees and flowers. But the whole orientation of Darwin's work was directed towards the inequality that developed inevitably between separate populations, and towards the tendency of some populations to evolve more rapidly than others.

Differences in Biological Advancement

Continuing their leftist distortions still further, humanists masquerading as anthropologists now attempt to claim that the racial differences between the contemporary races of man are of minor and recent importance, and that in the course of human evolution there never has been any great difference in the rate of biological advancement between human or proto-human populations anywhere in the world. There has been, they pretend, a steady evolutionary progression among human and proto-human population around the world, all advancing at a parallel and even rate towards the present equalitarian *Homo sapiens* varieties, which they try to suggest are identical except for skin color and few other "superfluous" qualities. The small brains, heavy protruding jaws, and low foreheads of many aboriginal populations are totally ignored, and when intelligence tests say that the more primitive-looking races are in fact markedly inferior in intelligence to the more



modern races possessing high foreheads, larger brains and non-protruding jaws, these tests are dismissed as biased.

This propagandization of the academic world is made possible by bias on the part of those that control the news and publication media, for those scholars who act as leftist mouthpieces are published and widely publicized, while those who refuse to follow the leftist line are denied such privileges. The result has been the virtually total control over the academic world by the humanists, who now indoctrinate the rising generation of American academicians into their own prejudiced views.

Anyone who knows how Professors Jensen, Hernstein and Eysenck have been hounded, will know how true this statement is.

One of the problems that faced these propagandists in their attempt to refute the Darwinian concept of evolutionary progress as a result of racial conflict was the fact archeological evidence indicated that a completely modern and large brained "Cro-Magnon" population (the ancestors of the modern Caucasoids) first appeared in Europe around 36,000 B.C., and seemingly eliminated or replaced the older and more primitive Neanderthal population that occupied Europe prior to the advent of modern Caucasoid Cro-Magnons.

Furthermore, fossil remains from places like Broken Hill in Zambia, Sal-danha Bay in South Africa, and Wadjak in Java, indicated that more primitive Neanderthaloid type populations still survived in those marginal areas long after the more advanced Cro-Magnons walked the lands of Europe. What is more, physical anthropology reveals that some living human races, like the Australian aboriginals, are hardly more advanced than the fossil Neanderthaloids of the Wadjak type. Here is incontrovertible evidence that human evolution is not and never has been uniform. The evidence clearly suggests that the Europeans of early 38,000 years

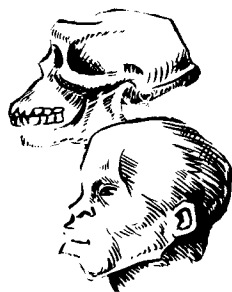
ago were already far more advanced from an evolutionary point of view than many of the more primitive races of our present day world.

Flaw in Propaganda Line

This serious flaw in the equalitarian, humanistic propaganda line was tackled with an ingenuity that is shocking in its cunning simplicity. Our humanist propagandists, disguised as anthropologists, simply decreed that all its *living* races of man should be lumped together as a simple species and labeled *Homo sapiens*. They were thus unified by an arbitrary fiat. Once this was done it was argued that any fossil species that in any way resembled even the most primitive of living races should likewise be classified as *Homo sapiens*, on the grounds that they were at least as far advanced as living "*homo sapiens*".

Since these living races of man include a wide range of human types, including populations with protruding jaws, heavy brow ridges, massive Neanderthaloid teeth and relatively small brains, the distinction between Cro-Magnon men and Neanderthals was obliterated by lumping them together as *Homo sapiens*, and it became possible to say that early *Homo sapiens* types could be found outside Europe, of man around the world quite as early as in Europe. The myth of "uniform evolution" of the races was thus preserved by the simple trick of classifying Neanderthals and Cro-Magnons under the single all-embracing term *Homo sapiens*.

But Leakey's discoveries in East Af-



rica of new varieties of early man have placed the truth distorters in an untenable position. Without a doubt, the recent discoveries by Richard Leakey show that as early as 2.7 million years ago, the world already had a major "race problem" on its hands—that in fact there have always been widely different races of man on the earth and that evolution required the more advanced to eliminate the less advanced. Already by 2.7 million years ago Leakey's discovery shows a relatively modern race of men lived in competition with more primitive men. The brains of these relatively modern men were smaller than ours, but the shape of their skulls was assertedly smaller, and it is from these *Homo habilis* men that the main line of human evolution now seems to have proceeded. These advanced proto-humans shared the earth with much more primitive apelike creatures. The myth of uniform human evolution around the world has been finally shattered for all time—unless controls are imposed on anthropological thought, as rigid as those that exist in Soviet Russia.

White Race is Ancient

How, then, did the modern races of man come into being? It would seem that our own race is much more ancient than we formerly believed, and represents the main line of human evolutionary advancement. At an earlier time in human evolution the more advanced races eliminated the less advanced—often by eating them. Then as they became more "clever," a conquering race invading a new territory, and finding it occupied by a more primitive race, killed the men but took the women as wives or concubines. The result was a hybrid race intermediate between the more advanced and more primitive populations, and a slowing down of the evolutionary momentum.

As the main line of evolving human populations continued, to advance, they now periodically spread outwards, from Europe and Western Asia, conquering

the more primitive races as they "colonized" the more remote lands, and regrettably mixing with the less advanced peoples they subjugated. Thus the races of modern man represent various hybridizations of our advanced race with more primitive populations. The protruding jaws, the thick skulls, the sloping foreheads, flat noses and large teeth of the more primitive peoples of the contemporary world are traits which testify to the hybridization of colonizing *Homo sapiens* with older, more primitive types of man which had survived until relatively late times in the deep rain forests, swamps and river deltas of the tropics and in the more remote islands and desert wastes.

While the contemporary peoples of China, Japan and most of Eastern Asia and the Americas are predominantly Cro-Magnon or modern in type like Europeans, the reader who chooses a mate from one of the more primitive looking of the living races can be sure that their children will inherit a portion, at least, of the genetic legacy of the Neanderthals, who though now extinct in pure form, contributed their genes to such populations through the process of racial hybridization that occurred long before our present era.

In short, the living races of the world represent a main line of progressive human evolution, admixed in many areas by adulteration with older and more primitive types.

The laymen needs no expert training to discern which races reveal the taint of Neanderthal genes most strongly. The signs are clear and obvious—and by continued hybridization Neanderthal genes are now penetrating our own Cro-Magnon Caucasoid stock. Look carefully before you marry. The telltale signs of more brutish parentage are almost invariably obvious in the face. Being rooted in the genes, they cannot be hidden. Look well before you make your decision—you, too, could marry a Neanderthal hybrid!

Our Backs are to the Wall!

BY OSWALD SPENGLER



EVERY high Culture is a tragedy. The history of mankind as a whole is tragic. But the sacrilege and the catastrophe of the Modern Age are greater than all others, greater than anything Aeschylus or Shakespeare ever imagined. The creature is rising up against its creator. As once the microcosm Man revolted against Nature, so now the microcosm Machine is revolting against Nordic Man. The Lord of the World is becoming the slave of the Machine, which is forcing him—forcing us all, whether we are aware of it or not—to follow its course. The victor, crushed, is dragged to death by the team.

At the commencement of the Twentieth Century the aspect of the "world" on this small planet is somewhat of this sort. A group of nations of Nordic blood under the leadership of British, German, French, and Americans command the situation. Their political power depends on their wealth, and their wealth consists in their industrial strength.

But this in turn is bound up with the existence of coal. The Germanic peoples, in particular, are secured by what is almost a monopoly of the known coal-fields, and this has led them to a multiplication of their populations that is without parallel in all history. On the ridges of the coal, and at the focal points of the lines of communication radiating therefrom, is collected a human mass of

monstrous size, bred by machine-technics, working for it, and living on it.

To the other peoples—whether in the form of colonies or of nominally independent states—is assigned the role of providing the raw material and receiving the products. This division of function is secured by armies and navies, the upkeep of which presupposes industrial wealth, and they have been fashioned by so thorough a technic that they, too, work by the pressing of a button. Once again the deep relationship, almost identity, of politics, war, and economics discloses itself. The degree of military power is dependent on the intensity of industry. Countries industrially poor are poor all around; they cannot support an army or wage a war; therefore they are politically impotent; and the workers in them, leaders and led alike, are objects in the economic policy of their opponents.



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Leadership Not Valued

In comparison with the masses of executive hands—who are the only part of the picture that discontent will look upon—the *increasing value* of the leadership-work of the few creative heads (undertakers, organizers, discoverers, engineers) is no longer comprehended and valued; in so far as it is so at all, practical America rates it highest, and Germany, “the land of poets and thinkers,” lowest. The imbecile phrase “The wheels would all be standing still, Did thy mighty arm so will” beclouds the minds of chatterers and scribblers. The truth is that even a sheep could bring that about if it were to fall into the machinery. But to invent these wheels and set them working so as to provide that “strong arm” with its living, that is something which only a few *born* thereto can achieve.

These uncomprehended and hated leaders, the “pack” of the strong personalities, have a different psychology from this. They have not lost the old triumph-feeling of the beast of prey as it holds the quivering victim in its claws, the feeling of Columbus when he saw land on the horizon, the feeling of Moltke at Sedan as he watched the circle of his batteries completing itself down by Illy and sealing the victory. Such moments, such peaks of human experience, the shipbuilder, too, enjoys when a huge liner slides down the ways, and the inventor when his machine is run up and found to go splendidly.

But it is of the tragedy of the time that this unfettered human thought can no longer grasp its own consequences. Technicology has become as esoteric as the higher mathematics which it uses, while physical theory has refined its intellectual abstractions from phenomena to such a pitch that (without clearly perceiving the fact) it has reached the pure foundations of human knowing. *The mechanization of the world* has entered on a phase of highly dangerous over-tension. The picture of the earth, with

its plants, animals, and men, has altered. In a few decades most of the great forests have gone, to be turned into news-print, and climatic changes have been thereby set afoot which imperil the land-economy of whole populations. Innumerable animal species have been extinguished, or nearly so, like the bison; whole races of humanity have been brought almost to vanishing-point.

All things organic are dying in the grip of organization. An artificial world is permeating and poisoning the natural. Civilization itself has become a machine that does, or tries to do, everything in mechanical fashion. We think only in horse-power now; we cannot look at a waterfall without mentally turning it into electric power; we cannot survey a countryside full of pasturing cattle without thinking of its exploitation as a source of meat-supply; we cannot look at the beautiful old handwork of an unspoilt primitive people without wishing to replace it by a modern technical process. Our technical thinking *must* have its actualization, sensible or senseless. The luxury of the machine is the consequence of a necessity of thought. In the last analysis, the machine is a *symbol*, like its secret ideal, perpetual motion—a spiritual and intellectual, but not vital necessity.

Technology Destroying Its Own Usefulness

It is beginning to contradict even economic practice in many ways. Already their divorce is being foreshadowed everywhere. The machine, by its multiplication and its refinement, is in the end defeating its own purpose. In the great cities the motor-car has by its numbers destroyed its own value, and one gets on quicker on foot. In Argentine, Java, and elsewhere the simple horse-plough of the small cultivator has shown itself economically superior to the big motor implement, and is driving the latter out. Already, in many tropical regions, the black or brown man with his primitive

ways of working is a dangerous competitor to the modern plantation-technic of the White. And the White worker in old Europe and North America is becoming uneasily inquisitive about his work.

It is, of course, nonsense to talk, as it was fashionable to do in the Nineteenth Century, of the imminent exhaustion of the coal-fields within a few centuries and of the consequences thereof—here, too, the materialistic age could not but think materially. Quite apart from the actual saving of coal by the substitution of petroleum and water-power, technical thought would not fail ere long to discover and open up still other and quite different sources of power. It is not worth while thinking ahead so far in time. For the west-European-American technicology *will itself have ended* by then. No stupid trifle like the absence of material would be able to hold up this gigantic evolution. So long as the thought working inside it is on its heights, so long will it be able to produce the means for its purposes.

But how long will it stay on these heights? Even on the present scale our technical processes and installations, if they are to be maintained, require, let us say, a hundred thousand outstanding brains, as organizers and discoverers and engineers. There must be strong—nay, even creative—talents, enthusiasts for their work, and formed for it by a steeling of years' duration at great expense. Actually, it is just this calling that has for the last fifty years irresistibly attracted the strongest and ablest of the White youth. Even the children play with technical things. In the urban classes and families, whose sons chiefly come into consideration in this connection, there was already a tradition of comfort and culture, so that the normal preconditions were already provided for that mature and autumnal product, technical intellectuality.

But all this is changing in the last decades, in all the countries where large-

SPRING, 1974

scale industry is of old standing. The Faustian thought begins to be sick of machines. A weariness is spreading, a sort of pacifism in the battle with Nature. Men are returning to forms of life simpler and nearer to Nature; they are spending their time in sport instead of technical experiments. The great cities are becoming hateful, and they would fain get away from the pressure of soulless facts and out of the clear cold atmosphere of technical organization. And it is precisely the strong and creative talents that are turning away from practical problems and sciences and towards pure speculation. Occultism and spiritualism, Hindu philosophies, metaphysical inquisitiveness under Christian or pagan coloring, all of which were despised in the Darwinian period, are coming up again. It is the spirit of Rome in the Age of Augustus. Out of satiety of life, men take refuge from civilization in the more primitive parts of the earth, in vagabondage, in suicide. *The flight of the born leader from the Machine is beginning.* Every big entrepreneur has occasion to observe a falling-off in the intellectual qualities of his recruits. But the grand technical development of the Nineteenth Century had been possible only because the intellectual level was constantly becoming higher. Even a stationary condition, short of an actual falling-off, is dangerous and points to an ending, however numerous and however well schooled may be the hands ready for work.

And how is it with them? The tension between work of leadership and work of execution has reached the level of a catastrophe. The importance of the former, the economic value of every real personality in it, has become so great that it is invisible and incomprehensible to the majority of the underlings. In the latter, the work of the hands, the individual is now *entirely* without significance. Only numbers matter. In the consciousness of this unalterable state of things, aggravated, poisoned, and financially exploited by egoistic orators

and journalists, men are so forlorn that to revolt against the role for which the machine (not, as they imagine, its possessors) earmarks most of them is no more than human nature. There is beginning, in numberless forms—from sabotage, by way of strike, to suicide—the *mutiny of the Hands against their destiny*, against the machine, against the organized life, against anything and everything. The organization of work, as it has existed for thousands of years, based on the idea of collective doing and the consequent division of labor between leaders and led, heads and hands, is being disintegrated from below. But “mass” is no more than a negation (specifically, a negation of the concept of organization) and not something viable in itself. An army without officers is only a superfluous and forlorn herd of men.¹ A chaos of brickbats and scrap-iron is a building no more. This world-wide mutiny threatens to put an end to the *possibility* of technical economic work. The leaders may take to flight, but the led are lost. Their numbers are their death.

Technological Monopoly is Gone

The third and most serious symptom of the collapse that is beginning lies, however, in what I may call *treason to technics*. What I am referring to is known to everyone, but it has never been envisaged in its entirety, and consequently its fateful significance has never disclosed itself.

The immense superiority that Western Europe and North America enjoyed in the second half of the Nineteenth Century, in power of every kind — economic and political, military and financial — was based on an uncontested *monopoly* of industry. Great industries were only possible in connec-

tion with the coal-fields of these Northern countries. The role of the rest of the world was to absorb the product, and colonial policy was always, for practical purposes, directed to the opening-up of new markets and new sources of raw material, not to the development of new areas of production. There was coal elsewhere, of course, but only the white engineers would have known how to get at it. We were in sole possession, not of the material, but of the methods and the trained intellects required for its utilization.

It is this that constitutes the basis of the luxurious living of the White worker—*whose income, in comparison with that of the “native,”² is princely*—a circumstance that Marxism has turned to dishonest account, to its own ruin. It is being revenged on us today, for from now on, evolution is going to be complicated by the problem of ever-increasing unemployment. The high level of wages of the White worker, which is today a peril to his very *life*, rests upon the monopoly that the leaders of industry have created about him.

And then, at the close of the last century, the blind will-to-power began to make its decisive mistakes. Instead of keeping strictly to themselves the technical knowledge that constituted their greatest asset, the “White” peoples complacently offered it to all the world, in every school and university, verbally and on paper, and the astonished homage of Indians and Japanese delighted them. The famous “dissemination of industry” set in, motivated by the idea of getting bigger profits by bringing production into the marketing area. And so, in place of the export of finished products exclusively, they began an export of secrets, processes, methods, engineers, and organizers. Even the inventors emigrate, for Socialism, which could if it like harness them in its team,

¹What the Soviet regime has been attempting for the last fifteen years has been nothing but the restoration, under new names, of the political, military, and economic organization that it destroyed.

²Including in this term the inhabitants of Russia and parts of Southern and South-eastern Europe.

expels them instead. And so presently the "natives" saw into our secrets, understood them, and used them to the full.

Rise of Japanese Technology

Within thirty years the Japanese became technicians of the first rank, and in their war against Russia they revealed a technical superiority from which their teachers were able to learn many lessons. Today more or less everywhere — in the Far East, India, South America, South Africa—industrial regions are in being, or coming into being, which, owing to their low scales of wages, will face us with a deadly competition. The unassailable privileges of the White races have been thrown away, squandered, betrayed. The others have caught up with their instructors. Possibly — with their combination of "native" cunning and the over-ripe intelligence of their ancient civilizations — they have surpassed them. Where there is coal, or oil, or water-power, there a new weapon can be forged against the heart of the Faustian Civilization. The exploited world is beginning to take its revenge on its lords. The innumerable hands of the colored races—at least as clever, and far less exigent—will shatter the economic organization of the Whites.

The *accustomed* luxury of the White workman, in comparison with the coolie, will be his doom. The labor of the White is *itself* coming to be unwanted. The huge masses of men centered in the Northern coal areas, the great industrial works, the capital invested in them, whole cities and districts, are faced with the probability of going under in the competition. The center of gravity of production is steadily shifting away from them, especially since even the *respect* of the colored races for the White has been ended by the World War. *This* is the real and final basis of the unemployment that prevails in the White countries. It is no mere crisis, but the *beginning of a catastrophe*.

For these "colored" peoples (including, in this context, the Russians) the Faustian technic is in no wise an inward necessity. It is only Faustian man that thinks, feels, and *lives* in this form. To him it is a *spiritual* need, not on account of its economic consequences, but on account of its *victories—navigare necesse est, vivere non est necesse*. For the colored races, on the contrary, it is but a weapon in their fight against the Faustian civilization, a weapon like a tree from the woods that one uses as scaffolding, but discards as soon as it has served its purpose. This machine-technic will end with the Faustian civilization and one day will lie in fragments, *forgotten*—our railways and steamships as dead as the Roman roads and the Chinese wall, our giant cities and skyscrapers in ruins, like old Memphis and Babylon. The history of this technic is fast drawing to its inevitable close. It will be eaten up from within. When, and in what fashion, we so far know not.

Faced as we are with this destiny, there is only one world-outlook that is worthy of us. It is the Choice of Achilles—better a short life, full of deeds and glory, than a long life without content. Already the danger is so great, for every individual, every class, every people, that to cherish any illusion whatever is deplorable. Time does not suffer itself to be halted; there is no question of prudent retreat or wise renunciation. Only dreamers believe that there is a way out. Optimism is *cowardice*.

We are born into this time and must bravely follow the path to the destined end. There is no other way. Our duty is to hold on to the lost position, without hope, without rescue, like that Roman soldier whose bones were found in front of a door in Pompeii, who, during the eruption of Vesuvius, died at his post because they forgot to relieve him. That is greatness. That is what it means to be a thoroughbred. The honorable end is the one thing that can *not* be taken from a man.

Israel— an American Problem

BY JOHN M. HENSHAW

EVEN BEFORE the outbreak of hostilities there was growing unhappiness in the Promised Land of Milk and Honey. Travelling Jewish groups passing through Vienna and moving in opposite directions meet constantly in the Austrian capital—Russian Jews on their way to Israel and Jewish groups disillusioned with Israel on their way back to Russia. Vienna is the pivotal center of this round-about traffic because the Soviet leaders shun any public association with Israel that might arouse suspicions among the Arab masses about *sub rosa* Soviet-Israeli connection.

Currently some 2000 Russian Jews are allowed to leave for Israel each month. On the other hand, although only a trickle of homesick Russian Jews receive their visas back to Russia each month, several thousands of those back-to-Russia migrants now are stranded in Vienna, living in hovels sometimes for more than a year before boarding the eastward-bound train or airliner.

Those returnees bitterly denounce the glowing promises of good life in Israel which had caused them to pull up stakes and leave Russia. The returning emigrants said they consider it their obligation as former residents of Israel to "address to the Israeli Government a protest against the continuing fraud perpetrated against Soviet citizens of Jewish heritage and against world opinion."

Discrimination Against Coloreds

Ironically, the Russian Jews fare better in Israel than the Oriental Jews. The noted Jewish educationist and author, Dr. Alfred M. Lilenthal, writing in *Middle East Perspective*, recently stated: "Twenty five years after Israel's formation, one of her harassing problems still confronts her, namely, the treatment of the Oriental (Arab) Jews. While new immigrants from the Soviet Union, settling in 1972 at the rate of 3000 per month, are assigned apartments as soon as they step off the plane, thousands of poor families, who came twenty years ago and were first settled in shacks, are still confined to slum housing. These poor people are Oriental Jews who have been victimized by many varied discriminations. Their leaders, including Kochavi Shemesh, have been jailed because of having participated in protests of the Israeli Black Panther movement. Many of those Oriental Jews are the ones who were transported from Yemen in operation "Magic Carpet" and viewed the planes, as flying birds sent by God to transport them to the Promised Land.

These Arab Jews are educationally and socially backward, and many have been unable to pull themselves up by their bootstraps. Some of them cannot afford to send their children to high school, which costs about \$300 a year. It is estimated that 60,000 Israeli families live in poverty."

Israel's image as a land of religious and racial tolerance has been further shattered by deportation to the U.S. of

350 Negro members of "Black Hebrew" cult. The leader, Akheazer Ben Israel, charged that his group were persecuted by harassment, arrests and imprisonment "under the worst conditions imaginable."

The Taxpayers Pick Up the Bill

How does Jewish emigration affect the American taxpayer? Plenty. This year Congress appropriated \$50 million to aid in the resettlement of emigrants from Soviet Russia. From this appropriation the State Department's Agency for International Development handed the United Israel Appeal Inc., a private tax-exempt organization \$31 million to help Russian Jews. Another \$2 million was given to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration to cover loans for air charter fare for migrants from Austria to Israel and \$500,000 for assistance to Soviet migrants to countries other than Israel. From other previously-appropriated U.S. Government funds the United Jewish Appeal gave the New York Association for New Americans Inc. (another tax-exempt Jewish organization) \$595,317. This is to defray the cost of air transportation of Russian Jews coming directly from Vienna to New York.

John N. Mitchell, while Nixon's Attorney General, opened the floodgates for the unrestricted immigration into this country of Jews from Soviet Russia and Israel. Since 1948 over one million Jews passed through Israel en route to North and South America. 600,000 of this exodus are now in the United States, with over 100,000 of them in New York City alone, according to Haviv Sheiber, a prominent Israeli defector.

It has long been known by the U.S. intelligence agencies that Israel has been a transmission belt for Soviet spies infiltrating into the United States. Furthermore, while the U.S. Immigration Code denies entry into this country to members and former members of the

Communist Party, Soviet Communist Jews on the way here via Israel get their identity papers covertly laundered in Israel. This applies even to former KGB torturers. Ironically, U.S. taxpayers' largesse to Russian Jewish emigrants amounts in some instances to picking up the tab for Soviet espionage agents.

Paul Zuckerman, General Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, estimated that it takes \$35,000 to provide the necessities for a family of four Jewish immigrants. No such largesse is extended by the U.S. Government to the internal migrants in this country, including to the overtly-stricken and often malnourished migrants from the Appalachian region.

Leon Dulzin, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency for Israel, chief beneficiary of the United Jewish Appeal's funds, said his agency would require \$585 million to carry out its adaptation and rehabilitation programs. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is now preparing a new U.S. aid to Israel program to be submitted to Congress.

Drop in the Bucket

The money appropriated for Jewish emigrants is only a drop in the bucket in the total of American taxpayers' funds and tax-deductible donations for Zionism that yearly flow out to build up Israel. Official figures show that the State Department's Agency for International Development (AID) gave Israel economic aid from 1948 through 1971 \$1,346,000,000. In addition, the Export-Import Bank granted Israel credits and guarantees in the amount of \$494,890,656. Military aid to Israel is a classified military secret, but the former Israeli ambassador to Washington, Gen. Yitzak Rabin, boasted that during his four years in Washington he secured \$1,200,000,000 in military hardware. Late last year, Congress voted \$2.6 billion in additional aid to Israel.

The United Jewish Appeal in 1973 raised \$500 million in tax-free donations

and dozens of other Jewish organizations are soliciting tax-deductible donations for Zionism.

Where the Money Goes

In view of the billions of U.S. taxpayers' dollars and of the further several billions of dollars in tax-exempt donations why is it that the colored Jews in Israel are living in abject conditions and that so many Russian Jews find living conditions in Israel so intolerable that they want to go back to totalitarian Soviet Russia?

A prominent American Zionist who played a vital role in persuading Truman to recognize Israel in 1948 told the WASHINGTON OBSERVER NEWSLETTER off the record: "Only about half the money raised in this country for Israel ever reaches the poor people in Israel. Almost half of it stays right here in this country to cover overhead expenses, including Zionist propaganda and various forms of public relations. And some of it goes into the pockets of the campaign solicitors."

FREEDOM'S PHALANX

BY CURTIS B. DALL

Down from the Caves of Antiquity,
'Cross the Plains of vast endeavor,
Runs the Trail of the White Man's culture
To be held and honored, Forever!

Oft have the Stones of Adversity
Bestrewn that winding Trail,
Cast by the Forces of Darkness,
But cast to no avail!

The Phalanx of Truth, moving forward,
Will sweep that Path very clean
For the Leaders of men to go marching,
Marching towards Worlds, unseen.

Rally, to Truth's blazing banner
Long suppressed, by History's Bard,
And march-on to Sunlight and Freedom!
Come, Fight with the Iron Guard!

Calamity of Appomattox

(Continued from Page 32)

many of them—notably Boston and Philadelphia—seem to be sliding down to cow country level. No doubt this standardization will go on until a few of the more resolute towns, headed by New York, take to open revolt, and try to break out of the Union. Already, indeed, it is talked of. But it will be hard to accomplish, for the tradition that the Union is indissoluble is now firmly established. If it had been broken in 1865 life would be far pleasanter today for every American of any noticeable de-

cency. There are, to be sure, advantages in Union for everyone, but it must be manifest that they are greatest for the worst kinds of people. All the benefit that a New Yorker gets out of Kansas is no more than what he might get out of Saskatchewan, the Argentine pampas, or Siberia. But New York to a Kansan is not only a place where he may get drunk, look at dirty shows and buy bogus antiques; it is also a place where he may enforce his dunghill ideas upon his betters.

How to be a Bureaucrat

ANONYMOUS

I BECAME a Washington bureaucrat twenty years ago and I'm still on the job. Though at times I have swayed perilously on the political tightrope, I have managed to hold my own. It occurs to me that the tricks and subterfuges I have learned during my tenure may prove valuable to the job-seeking fledgling back home who is planning to journey here and spread his wings under the patronage banner of the New Deal; in fact, the advice I can give may spell the margin between success and failure. So I set down bluntly a few hints to guide the swarm of small fry now jockeying for preferred position at the federal trough.

Every young tightrope walker should first of all make for himself a powerful friend in each of the two major parties. If you begin during a Democratic regime, make it a point to do a few favors for Republican senators or congressmen, for when the Republicans come into power again you'll find it easy to persuade these gentlemen to go to bat for you. All members of Congress like to have reliable contacts in the federal departments, men who are indebted to them, and they will gladly magnify your little favors into "remarkable ability." But once the Republicans are in power, and you are safely re entrenched, cast your eyes about for a deserving Democratic congressman.

Treat the secretaries of senators and congressmen precisely as you would the distinguished legislators themselves, for the secretary is often the power behind

the stuffed shirt. Never let a political bigwig know that you have done favors for another political bigwig, even if both legislators belong to the same party. If you do, you depreciate the value of your favors. Let each statesman believe you have favored him alone, so that he may come to look upon you as his protege.

Don't Endorse Politicians

If you can help it, however, never let your official record, or personnel file, contain a reference or endorsement of anyone in politics. The first thing a party coming into power does is to look for such endorsements, preparatory to swinging the ax. Subordinates are not permitted to examine their personnel files, but chiefs of divisions or heads of sections can send at any time to the personnel office and secure such files. Once you reach such a position in your bureaucratic career, therefore, it is a simple matter to remove any such endorsement. Always do this on the eve of



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election, but do not destroy the paper. It may come in handy four years later.

You will find it helpful to remember that although both Democrats and Republicans play politics with the bureaucracy, the Republicans play the game with more subtlety, perhaps because they have had more experience. It was Bryan who talked about jobs for deserving politicians; it was the less voluble Smoot who delivered them.

Speak Well of Past Bosses

When a new Administration comes in, never speak ill of former superiors to your new superiors. They will know you are currying favor with them, and your remarks will make them more acutely aware of the fact that you may have plenty of adverse comment to make about them. They will come to regard you as a dangerous man. If your new chief sounds you out about your previous superiors, keep a conspicuously tight lip and a knowing eye, but profess an ignorance obviously false. You will then be credited with being against the Outs, the political party to which your late superiors belonged, and the manner of your reticence will gain you a reputation as a pretty wise bird.

Endeavor to make the people who journey to Washington to see you in your official capacity believe that you agree with whatever they advocate. Give them something to take back home, but don't put it into writing. You can help achieve the result by agreeing with them emphatically insofar as innocuous matters are concerned, and by pursing your lips sagaciously when dangerous ground is reached. An experienced bureaucrat can usually play this part so well that each of the representatives, returning from Washington, will tell his associates:

"I had a good talk in Washington with So-and-So. He sees eye to eye with us."

The chances are he'll magnify to the stay-at-homes his slight acquaintance with you. It will add to his prestige, for after all you are a part of the federal

government at Washington; and you may be sure he'll also magnify the part you play in that government, in order to glorify himself. But this little method must be supplemented, except in cases where the controversy soon dies out or someone in high authority acts to settle it. In many cases your visitors will return to follow things up. In your efforts to please everybody—and that is the job of a Washington bureaucrat—you will do well to remind them early in the game that you are only one little wheel in a big machine. On successive visits let them down gradually by referring vaguely to obstacles. You can blame almost anything on insufficient appropriations by Congress. Emphasize this niggardliness by telling your visitors that you have to live on \$5 a day when you travel on government business. Show your discouragement, talk vaguely about resigning—getting out of the service. The red tape and other obstacles have almost disillusioned you—almost but not quite. You can disarm many a caller by agreeing with him wholeheartedly, but adding that, unfortunately, your hands are tied.

Give your visitors forms to fill out—plenty of them. It will probably pay you to design a few yourself, but never let those to whom you give them suspect you are responsible. Always hand them out with an apology and a discouraged reference to red tape.

You will be asked many questions that have already been fully answered in publications of the bureau in which you work. In referring an inquisitor to such a publication, you have your choice between telling him to purchase the publication from the Superintendent of Documents or giving him one of the free copies which your bureau has for public distribution. The free copies are plainly marked with a selling price; and a wise use of your discretionary power in this matter will make the recipient of a free copy consider you have done him a personal favor.

Phones Will Be Bugged

In your dealings with lobbyists, be careful lest your name be unpleasantly tied to any one of them. Not even a hermit could escape contact with them, however, and it is better to be known as a friend of many than as a friend of one. Remember in this connection particularly what I have said about not putting things in writing. Remember, too, that telephone wires can be tapped.

You will be invited to have cocktails, to lunch, and to dine many, many times with lobbyists, and their attractive friends of the other sex. It is said of one of my New Deal associates that in two years the only meals he has paid for himself have been his breakfasts, and that these he's never in condition to eat. When the New Deal eventually passes into the limbo that I have seen swallow up the Big Stick, the New Freedom, Normalcy, and the Two Chickens and Two Cars, my associate will soon follow. He has made himself too prominent, has become identified too publicly with the present Administration.

I turn down at least fifty per cent of all such invitations, and thus I am sure I get far more enjoyment from the one or two evenings a week I am entertained in that fashion. Furthermore, I make it a point to take my lobbyist friends to lunch myself once in a while, or to the Mayflower for cocktails. I can't afford to entertain them in the style they entertain me at their employers' expense, but it not only makes me feel less of a parasite but it does me no harm to be seen paying the check once in a while. One of my bureaucratic superiors arranges with some of his lobbyist friends so that when he is entertained at a hotel, he pays the check himself—and is reimbursed afterward.

The common garden variety of lobbyist is bluffing his employer into believing he possesses considerable influence in Washington, when, as a matter of fact, he simply knows his way around. Never attempt to show up such lob-

byists. On the contrary, help them in getting away with their bluffs, insofar as you can without compromising yourself. The little lobbyist who has learned his way around the various departments and commissions dreads changes in bureaucratic personnel, provided his relationship with the existing personnel is a pleasant one. In the aggregate, these little lobbyists can bring considerable pressure upon a new Administration in Washington, through their employers, on behalf of a kindly bureaucrat of the previous Administration in danger of losing his job.

* * * *

Newspapermen are another group in Washington that can be helpful to a tightrope walker. On the other hand, if they take a dislike to you, they can and will do immense harm. Whatever you do, therefore, make no journalistic enemies. Actually, it is fairly easy to make allies of them. Try to have one important Washington correspondent as an intimate. Don't try to give him scoops, but tip him off in advance when anything big is going to break and help him get the background for a good story when it's released, a better story than the other boys get. Not only will he repay you by friendly boosts in print now and then, but he will protect you from attacks in print by his confreres, just as each of them protects some other tightrope walker from the attacks of other Washington correspondents. This is part of the masonry of newspapermen. Every successful Washington correspondent has at least one major bureaucrat and a few minor bureaucrats on his string. They are his points of contact, and he protects them. From a friendly correspondent, a tightrope walker will often receive a tip on how the political wind is about to blow, and warnings of coming changes in high places.

Contrive to Look Busy

Some bureaucrats have to work hard

all the time. Most of us, however, are not in that category. If you haven't enough work to keep you busy, contrive to appear busy. It's good policy to carry a brief-case to and from the office. Don't make this a daily occurrence, however, or it will soon pass unnoticed. You can make the brief-case bulge to a convincing degree by taking home pads of paper and pencils for the kiddies, and by bringing to the office your personal mail and bills. It is safer to be late in the morning than to leave early in the afternoon. To be sure, your superiors will probably not only come late but go early as well, so that whichever you do you run little risk of having them discover your absence. But persons who come to see you in the morning can wait until you arrive, while those who come in the afternoon cannot wait the night through, and so may make trouble for you higher up.

It is essential that you learn which of your superiors and associates must be flattered, which must be cajoled, which must be nagged, which must be frightened; which ones can be won over by losing at golf, which ones by losing at poker or bridge, which ones by dancing with their wives or daughters — and which ones want their wives and daughters left strictly alone.

You will be called upon to do many things that are foolish. Do them, or at least give the appearance of doing them. If you are asked by a superior to estimate the total number of freckles on the faces of all six-year-old children in Kansas, don't say it can't be done, and don't ask why your superior wants such an estimate. Make a guess. Most of the so-called estimates are for the use of economists, and no matter how accurate the estimates are, the conclusions drawn by the economists will be erroneous.

Don't Play the Stock Market

In all probability there will be occasions when you will come into posses-

sion of "inside dope", advance information, perhaps, of important governmental action which will affect security or commodity prices. To speculate, or not to speculate—that will be the question. The answer is: Don't! I say this not because there exists much danger of your getting caught. In most cases there will be no statutory provision against such speculation; but the real peril lies in the fact that such dope has a way of producing totally unexpected results.

There is a far safer way to profit from information of this type. Early in your bureaucratic career, become acquainted with the Washington manager of a brokerage house. As you progress in your career to the point where advance information of this kind is likely to come your way, you will find this acquaintanceship—quite without effort on your part—ripening into friendship. To your broker friend then, give the "inside dope". Don't even suggest what use he might put it to. Let him use not only his own money but his own brains. If the transaction proves profitable, he'll find an unobtrusive way to reward you. If he loses his money, you lose nothing; not even his friendship, provided your information was reliable. It was he, not you, who misinterpreted the information. His is the blame because the market didn't perform as expected.

Except from the taxpayer's point of view, the tightrope walking profession is not overcrowded. I have made no attempt here to produce a complete guidebook to the profession, but have set down the answers to a few of the situations that sooner or later confront every Washington bureaucrat, and a few tricks that we old-timers resort to. In what I have written, even a professional reformer with a bit of sense in his head will find pointers which should enable him to prolong his stay. As for the youth filled merely with ambition for himself, he has only to follow these guideposts carefully to enjoy a long and prosperous career at the trough.

The 'Fed' and Financial Disaster

BY JERRY VOORHIS

Former Member of the House of Representatives

The article below reveals why the international bankers wanted Rep. Voorhis defeated in 1946. They found a "performer" — Richard M. Nixon — to defeat him. Nixon's campaign was very well financed.

UNTIL this nation's monetary system is radically changed, inflation may well be the price of survival of our economic system.

If that statement is a shocker in these days of wage-price freezes and usurious interest rates—so be it!

In Old Testament times the Hebrews had a law that all debts were cancelled every seven years. They knew that a limitless piling up of unpayable debt could never be endured by any people.

In more modern times two different methods of freeing nations from an insupportable debt burden have been used.

One of these has been runaway inflation such as Germany used after World War I. It wiped out all indebtedness, public and private, and made possible a new start for the German economy. France and other countries have done almost the same thing from time to time.

In the United States the method used in the years before the New Deal was the "panic" marked by waves of bankruptcies, which did away with much of private debt if not that of the government.

One of the decisions of the New Deal period—scarcely recognized at the time—was a decision that the nation should never again go through a period of panic and widespread bankruptcy. Instead the government would go into debt to whatever extent was necessary

to obviate the necessity of private bankruptcy.

This was the beginning of deficit financing to revive a sick economy.

We are still at it—only more so.

The Nixon deficit for fiscal year 1971 was about \$23 billion. And it may go much higher than that in 1972. In fact, Treasury Secretary Connally has estimated the deficit for fiscal year 1972 at \$28 billion. The reason why the Nixon Administration plans to incur these deficits is precisely the same reason that prompted the action of the New Deal.

Now there are valid reasons why the Federal Government should incur a deficit in periods of unemployment and shortage of people's buying power.

But a serious and increasingly dangerous problem looms ahead because of the way in which deficit financing is handled.

For if the actual desirability—even necessity—of a sharp inflation is to be avoided, deficit financing should—and must be accomplished without increasing the public debt.

The Constitution of the United States requires that this be done.

So does every decent moral consideration.

So does the survival of an even partially "free" economic system.

And there is no reason whatsoever why we, the Federal Government of the United States, cannot inject additional buying power into the economy, when

needed, without increasing the nation's debt and without the necessity of inflation.

As background let us see what has actually happened since the close of World War II.

Five Billion for Interest

In 1946 our national debt stood at \$269 billion. Interest rates then were at reasonable levels so the interest bill was \$5 billion.

When the Eisenhower Administration came to power in 1952 all the measures which had successfully held average interest rates on government securities—short and long term—at less than 2 percent, even during the war, were abandoned. And interest began to skyrocket. That skyrocketing has not stopped since.

Today, in autumn 1971, our national debt stands at \$411 billion, about one and one-half times what it was in 1946. But interest on that debt will probably exceed \$25 billion in this fiscal year, five times what it was in 1946! For comparison, that \$25 billion is about eight times the amount which the Federal Government provides for education.

In 1968, the last Democratic year, interest on the public debt was \$14 billion.

In 1969, the first Nixon year, it went to \$16.9 billion. In 1970, it was \$19.6 billion. And in fiscal year 1971, the year ending June 30, 1971, it is estimated to have exceeded \$21 billion. For 1972, as has been said, it will probably top \$25 billion.

That is almost a 50 percent increase in the debt burden in just three years of the Nixon Administration.

The reason, of course, has been the highest level of interest rates since the Civil War. Even short-term, 15-month, U.S. bonds have been carrying an interest rate of more than 6 percent.

Now during the years since World War II, price inflation has been continuous. It is true that during the early years of the 1960's under Kennedy's and part of Johnson's Administration, infla-

tion was nominal—not more than 1.5 percent in any one year. But in 1965 as a result of a 4 to 3 decision of the Federal Reserve Board to boost its rediscount rate by some 12½ percent, interest rates began to climb precipitously. And so did inflation.

High Interest Rates

As interest rates climbed so did the rate of inflation, even as the false excuse for high interest rates was given that they were "necessary to curb inflation." The cold figures make that excuse ridiculous. The rate of inflation in 1965-66 was 2.4 percent, in 1966-67 it was 3 percent, in 1967-68 it was 3.7 percent, in 1968-69 it was 4.9 percent, and in 1969-70 it was 6.2 percent.

In a way it was almost fortunate for the American people that they had to endure a 5 percent to 6 percent price inflation in 1969 and 1970. They might have suffered an even worse fate.

For let us see what would have happened had there not been inflation in the post-war years.

The dollar has lost more than half of its buying power since 1946. In other words each dollar represents only half as much real wealth as it did 25 years ago, which makes debts somewhat easier to pay.

Had there not been this inflation in the post-war years, the real debt burden today would be double what it is. We would be paying, in terms of real wealth of the people, not \$21 billion or \$25 billion in interest on the national debt, but \$42 billion or \$50 billion.

Even the most ardent of debt merchants and debt apologists would be a bit staggered by such a figure. It would be a quarter of our total national tax payments! And be it never forgotten that the larger the debt, public and private, becomes, the more vulnerable our country becomes to any downturn in economic activity. So the government must resort to more and more drastic action to avoid the danger of a cycle of

defaults setting in. But the remedy thus far applied has been, and is in the present crisis, to still further increase the mountain of debt!

This is, indeed, a gospel of despair.

Thus it almost seems that some fateful, and perhaps benign, hand has been pushing up our prices so we could live with our soaring debt and meet its exactions with cheaper dollars.

But the grim tragedy of the matter is that neither the inflation nor the staggering burden of debt are at all necessary.

The Constitution of the United States says: "Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof."

Congress does no such thing.

Private Banks Regulate Value

Here is the heart of our trouble. Private banks coin our money and regulate its value.

In doing so they take from the government and people of the United States a large chunk of their sovereignty, a large chunk of the taxing power, and the key to a prosperous economy without inflation.

This is no sudden discovery of mine. The most unimpeachable authorities in the land have said the same thing. For example, in testimony before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, Marriner Eccles, then Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board itself, said this:

"In purchasing offerings of Government bonds, the banking system as a whole creates new money, or bank deposits. When the banks buy a million dollars of Government bonds as they are offered—and you have to consider the banking system as a whole—as a unit—the banks credit the deposit account of the Treasury with a billion dollars. They debit their Government bond account a billion dollars, or they actually create, by a bookkeeping entry, a billion dollars."

Here is how it works:

The private banking system of our

country creates our money in the form of demand deposits on the banks' books. The reason it is able to do this is because no bank is required to have in its vaults anything like the amount of money which its depositors think they have in the banks.

Banks are only required by the Federal Reserve System, which the banks are sure they own, to have in their vaults anywhere from \$1 to \$1.50 for every \$10 of demand deposits on their books.

Thus for every \$1 or \$1.50 which people—or the government—deposit in a bank, the banking system can create out of thin air and by the stroke of a pen some \$10 of checkbook money or demand deposits. It can loan all that \$10 into circulation at interest just so long as it has the \$1 or a little more in reserve to back it up.

People Don't Own FRS

This is, of course, the "fractional reserve system" of banking. It is more or less controlled by the Federal Reserve System, whose only stock is held by the private banks of the Federal Reserve System, without a single share of such stock being held by the government or people of the United States, as should be the case.

Now let's see what happens to the Nixon \$23 billion deficit for fiscal 1971. This deficit was caused by the economic recession, for the recession meant less earnings for businesses and individuals, hence less taxes collected by the government. So there is need to revive the economy by having the government put into the stream of commerce more money than it takes out. This, as always, is calculated to increase buying power and effective demand, and thus to get some of the 28 percent of idle productive capacity back to work.

It is important to remember that deficit financing is engaged in to bring about greater production, more employment, and more full use of productive capacity when much of it is idle. In other words we use deficit financing because

we are confident that it will increase production, hence increase tax revenues, and hence *broaden the base of the nation's credit*.

Now to the extent that government bonds are sold for cash to individuals or to institutional *purchasers other than banks* the government is taking out of circulation approximately as many dollars as it will put back in when it spends the money.

To do any good, deficit financing must result in the creation of *new money*, and the use of it to increase mass buying power. Only if this happens will there be any stimulation of idle plants to go back into production, or more employment.

Under these circumstances what *ought* to happen is that the *credit* of this great nation should be drawn upon directly by the government—not that it should go more deeply into debt.

For the credit of this or any nation is squarely based upon and derived from the production of wealth by the nation as a whole and the power of the government to tax.

By whatever percentage it can be anticipated that production and hence potential tax revenues will increase as a result of deficit spending by that same amount the credit of the nation and its government will be increased. This same percentage of the volume of money previously in circulation should appear on the books of the Treasury as a credit entry to be drawn upon just like tax revenues. To do that would be nothing more than rational and proper bookkeeping. It would also be morally right bookkeeping.

But this is not what happens at all. Instead the sovereign government of the United States goes hat in hand to the private banking system and asks it to create the new money that the economy needs.

But not for nothing! No Sir! Despite the fact that it costs the banks considerably less than nothing to create the money in the form of brand new demand

deposits or checkbook money; they are rewarded for such action by the receipt of very substantial interest from the taxpayers' pockets.

The government *gives*—the word is used advisedly—it *gives* to the banking system, including the Federal Reserve banks, government bonds, the debt of all the people. Interest bearing bonds, that is, bonds bearing as high an interest rate under today's regime as the banks decide to demand. Else they won't buy the bonds.

The banks "buy" the bonds with newly created demand deposit entries on their books—nothing more. It is fountain pen money and it is considerably *more* inflationary than would be the same amount of dollar bills created by the government, as will be explained.

Unlike other demand deposits which they create, the banks, by permission of an indefensible act of Congress, need have *no reserves at all* to back the demand deposits they create when the government bonds are given to them.

The deposits the banks create with which to own your debt and mine are backed by nothing *except the bonds themselves!* In other words, they are backed by the credit of the American people.

What the government has "borrowed" from the banks, what the people must for years pay high interest on, is nothing more nor less than the credit of the nation, which obviously the nation possessed in the first place or the bonds would be no good!

At long last, a few years ago the Federal Reserve made tacit acknowledgment of the facts just stated. As a direct result of logical and relentless agitation by members of Congress led by Congressman Patman, as well as by other competent monetary experts, the Federal Reserve began to pay to the U.S. Treasury a considerable part of its earnings from interest on government securities. This was done without public notice and few people, even today, know that it is being done. It was done,

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quite obviously, as acknowledgment that the Federal Reserve Banks were acting on the one hand as a national bank of issue, creating the nation's money, but on the other hand charging the nation interest on its own credit—which no true national bank of issue could conceivably, or with any show of justice, dare to do.

But this is only part of the story. And the less discouraging part, at that. For where the commercial banks are concerned, there is no such repayment of the people's money.

We said a moment ago that the banks buy the bonds for less than nothing. This is true because the bonds once acquired can be counted as reserves by the banks possessing them. And for every \$1 of such bonds which the banks hold they can create roughly another \$9 of demand deposits and lend them into circulation at interest.

Good business if you can get it.

Good business if any sovereign nation is foolish enough to give it to you.

When the commercial banks create money; as they do when they acquire government bonds, they levy a tax on every person in the United States. This is so because every new dollar that is created makes every dollar previously in existence worth somewhat less than it was worth before. This is the very heart of inflation.

It is also taxation without representation with a vengeance.

No End to Rising Debt

Until this system is changed our debt will continue to skyrocket without limit, and the fixing of debt limits by the Congress will continue to be an exercise in utter futility. And unless there is inflation to reduce the debt burden, it will become insupportable by the economy much sooner than would otherwise be the case.

What ought to be done?

Eventually, no doubt, banks should be required to actually have in their vaults a real dollar for every dollar their de-

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positors think they have in the bank. This is called 100 percent reserves. But such a reform could not and should not be accomplished quickly. It could and should be realized by a gradual increase in reserve requirements for *demand* deposits (but not for savings deposits) over a period of years. Such increases in reserve requirements should be geared to the flow of money in the economy, as brought about by the creation of credits on the nation's books through a true national bank of issue.

Once this reform were instituted we, the people would have to—and should—pay our banks honestly and fully for the very real service they render in servicing our accounts. But that would be a cheap price to pay for the establishment of a livable monetary system, in which the nation's supply of money would no longer be dependent upon ever-increasing debt.

Banks should lend existing money. But, as the Constitution clearly requires, the money (or credit) of the nation should never be created by any private agency, but by an agency of the nation itself. It is the duty of Congress to provide for this by a carefully drawn statute.

The stock in Federal Reserve Banks should be purchased by the government from their present private bank owners. The Federal Reserve should then become our national bank of issue. It should create Reserve Bank Credit as it does now. But that credit should be *credited* to the United States Treasury, not charged against it and the people as debt. As much such new credit *should* be created each year as is needed to keep our economy running at or near capacity—and no more than that. A stable price level could result.

Then and only then can we expect to overcome recessions, to put our people to work, and to do this without the danger of—indeed necessity for—the inflation, or the ever-increasing debt which are inescapable under the present monetary system.

A Constitution for the New Deal

BY H. L. MENCKEN

AS EVERYONE knows, the principal cause of the uproar now going on at Washington is a conflict between the swift-moving idealism of the New Deal and the unyielding hunkerousness of the Constitution proclaimed in March, 1788. That Constitution has been amended from time to time, but the process of amendment is slow and clumsy, and so the instrument lags far behind the bold fancies of forward-looking men.

Various Presidents, including the present gifted incumbent, have sought to get round the impediment it presents to their projects by packing the Supreme Court with judges willing to enlarge the Constitution by interpretation; but that device is also faulty, for, judges being what they are, it is hard to find a sufficient number who are really trustworthy. A given judge, though he may be ready and even eager to do one dirty job today, may develop conscientious scruples about doing another and quite different dirty job tomorrow. Thus the progress of mankind is hindered, and Utopia continues to be only a vague and disquieting dream.

What is needed, obviously, is a

wholly new Constitution, drawn up with enough boldness and imagination to cover the whole program of the More Abundant Life, now and hereafter. It must reject altogether the outworn superstitions which corrupt the present instrument. It must be grounded, not on the hallucinations of political theorists immersed in their damp cloisters, but on the needs and desires of practical men, already in office and eager to exercise their powers for the salvation of humanity. In brief, it must be an *inductive* Constitution, proceeding from the *fait accompli* to its dialectical explanation and justification. All the Constitutions of the past have run the other way, but there is no reason why the old practice should be tolerated in a time of change. What the New Deal needs, and has never had, is room to work its magic unimpeded by the dead hand — an opportunity to function without restraint according to patterns of its own.

That is all I presume to offer here. The Constitution that follows is not my invention, and in more than one detail I have unhappy doubts of its wisdom. But I believe that it sets forth with reasonable accuracy the plan of government that the shining young wizards of the More Abundant Life have sought so bravely to substitute for the plan of the Fathers. In part, as the reader will note, they have succeeded — in spite of the obstacles presented by the Constituion of 1788. But in part they are still hampered and thwarted by that Constitution, and all I propose here is to deliver them, that they may work their sorceries in full freedom, to the glory of God. They have themselves argued at one time or another, either by word of mouth or by



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act, for everything I here give them. Cast into the austere jargon of constitutional law, some of their proposals may appear strange and even more or less unrecognizable, but I don't think I have made any actual departures from the record.

In pioneer work of this kind it is difficult if not impossible to avoid omissions. Thus there are probably some gaping holes in my first draft. If any kind readers, whether legal or lay, who de-

tect such defects will notify them to me, I shall be glad to embody rectifications in a later text. It may be — and in fact it is very probable — that that perfected text will never be formally adopted, but nevertheless its preparation may help to a better understanding of the New Deal, and may even serve to clarify the thinking of some of the New Dealers. Suggestions for this new Constitution's improvement may be sent to me in care of the Editor of THE MERCURY.

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish social justice, draw the fangs of privilege, effect the redistribution of property, remove the burden of liberty from ourselves and our posterity, and insure the continuance of the New Deal and the More Abundant Life, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I

The Executive

SECTION ONE. All governmental power of whatever sort shall be vested in a President of the United States. He shall hold his office during a series of terms of four years each, and shall be chosen by the direct vote of all persons above the age of twenty-one years, including lunatics and paupers.

SECTION TWO. No one shall be eligible hereafter to the office of President who has, during any calendar year of his life, derived more than one-third of his income from the practice of any trade, craft, business, art, profession or mystery requiring skill or labor, or show total income from such practice in any year has exceeded five thousand dollars.

SECTION THREE. The President, during the period for which he was elected, shall not make any speeches for hire, or contribute any paid articles to newspapers or magazines, or receive any payment for signed advertising testimonials, or appear on the public stage,

or as a professional performer on the radio or in the movies. But this prohibition shall not extend to any member or members of his family.

SECTION FOUR. Before he enters on the execution of his office the President shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear that I will (insofar as I deem it feasible and convenient), faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will (to the best of my recollection and in the light of experiment and second thought), carry out the pledges made by me to the electors during my campaign for election (or such of them as I may select)."

SECTION FIVE. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia, Boy Scouts, CIO, People's Front, and other armed forces of the nation. He shall have the free use of its naval craft at all times, whether for recreation or sport.

SECTION SIX. The President shall have the power:

(1). To lay and collect taxes, duties,

imposts and excises, and to expend all the income of the United States, from whatever source derived, in such manner as he may deem to be to their or his advantage and benefit;

(2). To borrow money on the credit of the United States, and to provide for its repayment or non-repayment on such terms as he may fix, and in whatever currency;

(3). To regulate all commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and within them; to license all persons now engaged or proposing to engage in business; to examine into and regulate their several affairs; to limit their profits by proclamation from time to time; and to fix wages, prices, and hours of work;

(4). To coin money, regulate the content and value thereof, and to amend or repudiate any contract requiring the payment by the United States, or by any private person, of coins of any given fineness;

(5). To make treaties and alliances, declare war, prescribe the term of neutrality in the event of war between other nations, grant letters of marque and reprisal, raise and command armies, and conscript soldiers;

(6). To repeal or amend, in his discretion, any so-called natural law, including Gresham's law, the law of diminishing returns, and the law of gravitation.

SECTION SEVEN. The President shall be assisted in the performance of his duties by a Cabinet of eight or more persons, of whom at least one shall be a female Uplifter of mature years. Each member of the Cabinet shall be the head of an executive department. The duties of each shall be to make speeches whenever so instructed and to expend the public funds under the direction of the President in such manner as to guarantee his continuance in office.

SECTION EIGHT. The President may, in his discretion, establish such bureaus, boards, commissions, and other executive agencies as he deems necessary, and clothe them with such powers as he

sees fit, including the power to examine into the books and papers of any corporation or natural person, the power to make and enforce laws, and the power to pledge the credit of the United States. No person shall be a member of any such agency who has had any practical experience of the matters he is appointed to deal with.

SECTION NINE. There shall be a Comptroller-General of the United States, appointed by the President for a term of nine years. It shall be his duty to scrutinize all expenditures proposed by any of the executive departments or other agencies, and to approve those authorized by the President.

SECTION TEN. One of the members of the Cabinet shall be a Postmaster General. It shall be his duty to scrutinize the qualifications of all persons seeking appointment to office under the United States, to the end that the President may have competent and diligent aid at all elections.

SECTION ELEVEN. One of the members of the Cabinet shall be an Attorney General. It shall be his duty to provide legal opinions certifying to the constitutionality of all measures undertaken by the President, and, under the President's direction, to gather evidence of the senility of judges.

ARTICLE II *The Legislature*

SECTION ONE. The legislature of the United States shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate shall be composed of two members from each State, chosen by the voters thereof for six years. The House of Representatives shall be composed of as many members from each State chosen by the voters for two years, as there are multiples therein of 300,000 inhabitants, including lunatics and paupers.

SECTION TWO. The Vice-President of the United States shall be the president of the Senate, and the agent therein of the President. He shall make known

to the members the President's wishes from time to time, and shall entertain such views on public questions as the President may direct. The presiding officer of the House of Representatives shall be a Speaker elected from among its members with the advice and consent of the President, and his duties and responsibilities shall be those of the Vice-President in the Senate.

SECTION THREE. The Senate and House of Representatives shall appoint all their other officers, including doorkeepers, barbers, masseurs, sommeliers, chaplains, and janitors.

SECTION FOUR. All legislation shall be by bill. Every bill shall be prepared under the direction of the President, and transmitted to the two Houses at his order by their presiding officers. No member shall propose any amendment to a bill without permission in writing from the President or one of his authorized agents. In the Senate any member may speak freely on any bill; but in the House no member shall speak without permission of the Speaker. In case any member shall doubt the wisdom of a bill he may apply to the President or to any authorized agent of the President for light upon it, and thereafter he shall be counted as voting aye. In all cases a majority of members shall be counted as voting aye.

SECTION FIVE. Both Houses may appoint committees of their members to conduct public hearings on bills before them; but no person appearing at such a hearing shall offer any argument involving criticism of the President, or of any of his agents.

SECTION SIX. Both Houses may appoint special committees of their members to investigate the business practices, political views, and private lives of any person or persons known to be inimical or contumacious to the President; and such committees shall publish at the public cost any evidence discovered that appears to them to be damaging to the property or reputation of the person or persons investigated.

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SECTION SEVEN. Each House, with the advice and consent of the President, shall determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for refusing to vote as directed by him, and expel a member for persisting in contumacy.

SECTION EIGHT. All agents of the President shall have access to the floors and cloakrooms of both Houses, and shall be heard and deferred to with the respect becoming their authority and dignity.

SECTION NINE. Members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be agents of the President in the distribution of public offices, federal appropriations, and other gratuities in their several States, and shall be rewarded with such patronage in ratio to their fidelity to his ideals and commands.

ARTICLE III *The Judiciary*

SECTION ONE. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested, subject to the authority of the President, in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as may be established by law. The judges of the Supreme Court and of all inferior courts shall be appointed by the President, and shall hold their offices until he determines by proclamation that they have become senile. The number of judges appointed to the Supreme Court shall be prescribed by the President, and may be changed at his discretion, and he shall fix their qualifications from time to time.

SECTION TWO. The jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court and of all inferior courts shall be determined by the President, and before deciding any cause affected with a public interest they shall seek his counsel or that of his appointed agents. No act or portion of any act that he has approved shall be declared unconstitutional by any court. In case the judges of any appellate court are uncertain of his desires, they shall have the right to petition him, in a respectful manner, for instructions.

SECTION THREE. All decisions of the Supreme Court shall be unanimous.

ARTICLE IV

Bill of Rights

SECTION ONE. There shall be complete freedom of speech and of the press — subject to such regulations as the President may from time to time promulgate.

SECTION TWO. The freedom of communication by radio shall not be abridged; but the President and such persons as he may designate shall have the first call on the time of all stations within the jurisdiction of the United States.

SECTION THREE. To the end that the equal protection of the laws may be preserved inviolate, every law for the arbitration of disputes between Capital and Labor shall provide that all the arbitrators be representatives of Labor.

SECTION FOUR. The right of the people to enjoy and be secure in their debts shall not be violated, and no law shall be passed providing judicial process for the recovery of borrowed money.

SECTION FIVE. Every person whose annual income falls below a minimum to be fixed from time to time by proclamation of the President shall receive from the public funds an amount sufficient to bring it above that minimum.

SECTION SIX. Every person who is dissatisfied with the house he lives in shall be provided with another and better house at the public expense, and no such person shall be evicted from any such better house for the non-payment of rent.

SECTION SEVEN. No labor union shall be incorporated and no officer or

member thereof shall be accountable in any court for any loss of life or damage to person or property during a strike.

SECTION EIGHT. No person shall be held liable in any court for the cost of delivering, feeding, medicating, educating, clothing, or housing his own children, but all such costs shall be met out of the public funds.

SECTION NINE. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be invaded except by committees of the two Houses of Congress and persons appointed by the President, or by his agents.

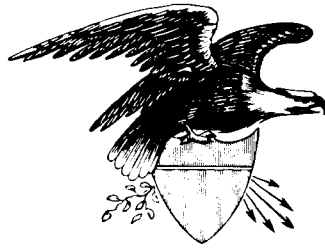
SECTION TEN. The enumeration in this Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the executive. All powers not herein delegated to the President are reserved to him and to his agents.

ARTICLE V

Amendments

SECTION ONE. The President, whenever he shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution. Every such amendment shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when it is so proclaimed by the President, or by any person acting as his agent and with his consent. To the end that the President may be afforded sufficient time to acquaint the people with the purposes of any proposed amendment, and that they may take counsel together on its wisdom, no amendment shall be proclaimed until a period of at least six days has passed since it was proposed.

Editor's Note: Undoubtedly this Constitution, carefully prepared as it has been, will need amendment almost as soon as it is published. Constitutions invariably do. The Editor of THE MERCURY seconds Mr. Mencken's invitation to readers to send in suggestions. We will print any submitted amendment which is as intelligent as the average amendment offered annually from the floor of the United States Senate. This standard should give contributors a considerable latitude.



Crisis of Discipline

BY CLYDE J. WATTS

AT THE TURN of the century, an obscure continental philosopher observed, "The United States is now a great country, but the test of greatness will come when its tide of civilization turns Eastward."

Now, with its frontiers gone, and the ruggedness of its youth replaced by an entertainment oriented generation, the time for reflection is overdue. Our people are devoted to "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness," with Life and Liberty far in the background.

We must realize that our government, as well as all governments, must be based upon *discipline*, of which there are but two . . . a discipline of *force*, from the mouth of a gun, the point of a knife, the end of a whip, which produces a monolithic type government, with a dictator at the top . . . and a discipline of *faith*, which produces a horizontal type government with freedom as its foundation.

America's discipline of faith had developed young men eager to do the right thing, at the right place at the right time . . . even at the cost of their lives; but this wonderful discipline of faith has eroded to the point that many of our youth now question whether their country is worth defending with their lives. America now faces a crisis of discipline; but we can, we must, we shall recover our discipline of faith. Let us prayerfully and simply seek the answers.

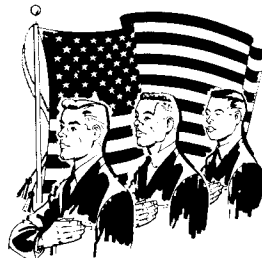
Could it be that, because of the de-

mands of our society, American fathers have imposed upon the women responsibility for raising the men?

To avoid the dangers of over-permissiveness, American motherhood needs the help necessary for effective and realistic training of our men children. An available source would be a modified type of Universal Military Training, oriented primarily to the establishment of disciplined habit responses, reverence for duty and love of country.

The Soviet Union, in 1968, initiated such a program, with emphasis upon military-patriotic indoctrination. Do we dare ignore this expression of determination, without at least an effort to maintain a position of relative competition. A military historian has commented, "lost ground can be regained . . . Lost time . . . never."

If America continues to ignore its crisis of discipline, it may soon be too late to maintain the foundation of freedom beneath our Government; and a stronger civilization may impose upon us a Discipline of Force.



The IRS-KGB at Work in Fresno

BY MARTIN A. LARSON, PH.D.

ON DECEMBER 11-14, 1973, James Walter Scott, head of the Tax-Rebellion Committee of America, charged with four counts of failure to file, was tried in the United States District Court in Fresno, California, Judge M.D. Crocker, presiding.

By and large, the trial was fairer than others we have witnessed in which tax-rebels have stood before the bar in California; the defense was permitted to question all jurors and given 10 peremptory challenges; copies of the Constitution were distributed to the jury and its provisions were discussed in their hearing; the defense was allowed to present two "expert" witnesses, who had influenced the defendant's state of mind and intent in making his constitutional challenge of income taxation.

However, the judge not only told the jury that provisions of the Internal Revenue Code constituted the applicable law in this case, but added that they would violate their oaths if they did not find in accordance with the instructions laid down by the Court; and we believe that the jurors reacted unfavorably to letters written by the defendant and read by him in court in which he called politicians and public officials vermin, crooks, and b——ds, and in which he not only boasted that he refused to pay seven different kinds of taxes, though he made a high income, but also that he lived very well as a result of refusing to pay such taxes.

Tax Money for Persecution

The government, as usual, had spent a vast sum collecting and preparing its evidence; it produced data showing that Scott's *gross* income during four years exceeded \$130,000; and it contended that his refusal to pay taxes was willful because he publicized a packet telling others how to avoid taxation and he was the self-appointed head of a national organization advocating a mass tax-revolt.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty on all four counts at about 12:50, Friday, December 14.

The real drama, however, occurred not during the trial itself, attended by some 120 persons, of whom 30 or more were government agents, but at its close, when not only Jim Scott, but also Vaughn Ellsworth and Claire

KGB in USSR and US

Opposition to the government is regarded as a crime in Soviet Russia. To detect these "crimes," a vast army of secret police are directed by the State Committee on Security, whose Russian name is abbreviated to the initials KGB. KGB's job is to help the Communist government terrorize the people into submission. The nearest counterpart to the Soviet KGB in the United States seems to be the IRS Intelligence Division (IRSID). Like the operations of the CIA, IRSID's operations are shrouded in secrecy.

Kelley—who had assisted in the defense—were arrested on a charge of conspiring to tamper with the evidence. A warrant was also issued for William Drexler, who had left town and who turned himself in on Monday, December 17.

The desperation of the government to punish tax-resisters is shown by what happened. It also reveals that agents of the IRS operate as an American version of the dreaded Soviet KGB (secret police). A substantial man named John Dobslaw, who lives in Indiana, is the author of the book *Stay Tuned for the Coming Depression*, and had presented Marvin Cooley in seminars in his area. He had arrived in Fresno before the trial in the company of one James Q. Swanson, alias Jess Swan.

This Swanson/Swan surfaced as an undercover IRS agent and filed an affidavit stating that he had been present in Room 214 of the Golden Key Motel on December 12, at 5:25 P.M., where Claire Kelley stated in the presence of Scott, Ellsworth, and Dobslaw that "You're going to have a nice surprise tomorrow—we were able to do something." He added that at 5:50 to 6:15, thereafter, he was present in Room 117, where William Drexler declared several times in the hearing of Jim and Anita Lowery, Francis Gillings, and two others, that "We were able to slip evidence into the IRS index for their Manual when the clerk was in a hurry to put the records in order when the IRS female employee was leaving the stand . . . We pulled a fast shuffle to get the index in . . ." Drexler further advised me during this conversation that they will use the false document in James Walter Scott's final argument to the jury to show how the Internal Revenue Service won't let their agents talk; to show how they handle sensitive matters, such as electronic surveillance, lock picking, warrantless searches, case development, etc.; and to show how the Internal Revenue Service is going after James

Walter Scott because he is a national leader of the tax resistance movement."

It seems that a paper listing references to IRS Manuals was found in a packet of government evidence; but whether this was inserted by the defense, picked up by the clerk accidentally from the table, or placed there by an IRS agent remains uncertain.

It is, however, a fact that it was never used—nor could it possibly have been used—by the defense to influence the jury in any way; nor could it serve any possible purpose except that to which it was actually put—that is, to entrap tax-resisters and those who give them help.

Placed Under Arrest

A few moments after the jury returned its verdict, Scott, Kelley and Ellsworth were placed under arrest; and, at 2 P.M., in a locked courtroom, where the only auditors were 26 armed government agents, they were arraigned before United States magistrate Jim Theusen, each placed under \$5,000 bail, and remanded to jail. They were released about 24 hours later when local citizens produced the required sureties.

On December 19, Jim Scott, in the same courtroom where he was convicted, filed a Motion for a New Trial and for Stay on the grounds that a government witness had perjured himself during the trial; that James Q. Swanson, aka Jess Swan, an undercover agent for the IRS, burglarized defendant's headquarters in the Golden Key Motel; that said agent was working in conspiracy with other agents to commit burglary and create diversionary actions; that he violated privacy of defendant by posing as a friend; that he made remarks in the presence of jurors during the course of the trial (in the elevator and elsewhere) in an attempt to influence them; that he was engaged in electronic surveillance in defiance of California law; that he had been dating the daughter of a Chicago tax-protestor (a Dr. Devoe), whose office he had burglarized; that he infil-

trated tax-protest groups in Chicago and Indiana, while using a false identity; and that Special Agent Robert D. Smith conspired with said Swanson to obstruct and subvert justice.

Mr. Scott demanded also that the IRS produce documents 9141.2, *Methods to Achieve Intelligence Mission*; 9383.5, *Electronic or Mechanical Eavesdropping*; 9385, *Entrapment*; and 9774.1, *Handbook for Special Agents*, all of which are declared pertinent to the unlawful acts committed by the IRS during the trial.

Testimony by Professional Liar

At this point, we cannot say whether there is any truth whatever in the statements contained in Swanson's affidavit; we know, however, that he had made his living as a professional government burglar and thief.

In comparison with him and the IRS he serves, it seems to me that those involved in the Watergate Caper are worthy of beatification as saints. If the government of the United States must stoop to such methods, it is no longer worthy of the support of confidence of any American citizen whose moral stature rises above that of Yahoos or professional murderers-for-hire.

THE AUTHOR

Dr. Martin A. Larson, a Contributing Editor, is recognized as the Nation's foremost authority on tax avoidance. He holds the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Michigan and taught for a number of years at two universities. He later went into business in Detroit, from which he retired in 1950. He is the author of many books, the latest being *Tax Revolt: U.S.A.!* (Noontide Press).

The Book Shelf

We Arm the Soviets

BY TOMMY W. ROGERS

NATIONAL SUICIDE: MILITARY AID TO THE SOVIET UNION. By Anthony Sutton. Arlington House Publishers, New Rochelle, N.Y. 283 pages, \$8.95.

BRIDGEBUILDING to Communist Russia started in 1918. Since then, according to author Sutton, 90 to 95 percent of Soviet technology has come from America and its allies, technology that we have built, sold, traded, or given outright to the Communists. Included is everything from copper wiring and motor vehicles to combat equipment, missile technology, and computers.

The technical capability to wage the Korean and Vietnamese wars originated on both sides in Western, and primarily American, technology, and the political illusion of

"peaceful trade" was the carrier for this war-making technology.

The more Hanoi stoked up the Vietnamese War, the more aid Soviet Russia received from the United States. Both the Johnson and the Nixon administration irrationally and illogically, and in some cases, illegally (by ignoring the Export Control Act and the Battle Act), chose to expand trade. Wittingly on unwittingly, American policy was thus guaranteed not only to maintain the Vietnamese War but to expand it, increase our losses, and compound the problem of preserving South Vietnam.

"Peaceful trade" is the carrier vehicle by which equipment, technology, and skills are transferred from the West to the Soviet Union. Sutton observes that Soviet strategy employs an exquisite combination of policies to gain its objectives.

The most important, he states, is the two-phase cycle of "detente" and aggression. The "detente" phase is utilized to gain technological and economic sustenance from the

West, followed by renewed territorial expansion. The Western world, under pressure from its business-financial community, has never yet failed to take the bait. It has responded only reluctantly to subsequent territorial aggression, and with so much delay that the Soviet assault is only halted at enormous cost if, indeed, it is checked at all.

We are today giving equipment to build the world's largest heavy truck plant, capable of an annual output of 100,000 ten-ton trucks, more than all U.S. manufacturers produce in a year. American business interests have built for the Soviets a capability for military trucks and wheeled, armored, and weapons-carrying vehicles. As we again expand the Soviet military-industrial complex, once again we will pay the price for our own folly. Once again, Sutton writes, we will pay the cost in human suffering. This is the tragic lesson we have failed to learn. All this to support, supply, and maintain an enemy which is responsible for the death of over 100,000 American citizens and for which we spend \$80 billion a year to defend against.

The only mellowing of Soviets, Sutton states, is when a Harriman or a Rockefeller gets together with the bosses in the Kremlin. Our policy of subsidizing our enemies is not rational, it is not reasonable, it is not moral. It may be good for business, but unfortunately the human price "is not paid by the policy maker in Washington. The human price is paid by the farmers, the students and working and middle classes of America."

Th most charitable conclusion we can draw about State Department officials like Rusk and the host of others involved in Red-feeding activities is that they are totally incapable of assessing critical realities in today's world.

Sutton states that from Samuel Gompers in 1920 down to George Meany today, the major unions have consistently protested the trade policies that built the Soviet Union. The unions know, he writes, and apparently care. No one else cares. Not Washington. Not big business. Not the Republican Party. The only effort from Washington and the Nixon Administration has been to escalate the trade and hush the scandal.

Old California Revisited

BY HENRY DUVAL

ESSAYS AND ASSAYS: California History Reappraised, Edited by George H. Knoles. California Historical Society (290 Jackson Street, San Francisco, California 94109) 1973, 144 pages, paperbound, \$4.95.

THIS LARGE PAPERBACK consists of the collected papers presented at the recent Conference Celebrating Two Hundred Years of California History. The conference was held at Stanford University by the Institute of American History.

The Institute introduces teachers to recent scholarship and new interpretations of American history.

The nine essays were written by scholars of the history of California and the West. Some of their points of view are unusual, but the writing is lively and entertaining. The time span is from the half century that California was a Spanish outpost colony to the present.

SPRING, 1974

Social, political and economic areas are covered. The authors discuss California agriculture, economic growth and its early architecture. One chapter discusses the state's legacies from the pioneers, pointing out that the old Mexican ranchers who settled in California after the Mexican government took over the Catholic missions and their lands (1833) were not the romantic figures pictured in novels since then, such as those written by Gertrude Atherton *The Pearls of Loreto*, etc.).

Political Movements

The unique type of politics practiced in California is discussed in one essay dealing with reform movements.

Progressivism, populism and socialism (as practiced in California) are touched on, together with the IWWs and Upton Sinclair.

All the authors are college professors. This is why some of the interpretations are slanted to the left, the customary leaning of the academics. So the reader must allow for this bias. The facts themselves are most interesting, showing how the citizens of the most populous state in the Nation lived and are living today.

The Open Forum

Editor:

Does the United Nations abide by the law?

The *U.N. Chronicle*, May, 1973, carried this statement which shows the U.N.'s utter disregard of world law. One of their special committees has "... a humanitarian mandate and as such, political and legal considerations should not be allowed to interfere with the fulfillment of that mandate." Shades of Hitler!

These United Nations troublemakers have cost us \$416,681.48 per day for 27 years. Is it worth it? Can we afford it?

C. C. MOSELEY
Glendale, Calif.

Editor:

A serious social problem exists relative to the hiring of middle-aged persons in the 40 to 62 year-old group.

Although this is the commonest of discriminatory practices, it seems to be the least discussed.

A potential employer is reluctant to hire an older worker when he can place a younger person in the same position at a lower rate of insurance. Insurance and retirement plans are the criterion of job eligibility—not ability.

The age-discrimination law (Public Law 90-202) has been in effect since June 12, 1968. It would seem that this law is in need of amendment or enforcement or both.

WILLIAM T. REDSHAW
Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor:

I wonder why it was necessary to give such specific information on satanism? Certainly no one cares for such information, except those who intend to use it. Paraphrasing La Vey, I would say it was the best "printed ad on satanism."

Your suggestions are very good, but very futile, because they are directed to those, who are the actual cause of the problem, not through permissiveness, but through rewarding and encouraging.

RAYMOND DOW
Flushing, N. Y.

Editor:

I have just received your Winter 1973 issue, a very fine news coverage magazine. Regarding Congressman Romano L. Mazzoli, you forgot Senator Marlo Cook. Both Mazzoli and Cook are not much good for the White race. Keep up the good work.

JOHN W. YOUNGER
Louisville, Kentucky

Editor:

You claim to support those great political documents, the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. May I remind you that when Thomas Jefferson wrote "That all men are created equal" he was talking about all men, everywhere, regardless of their skin color or religious beliefs. You call yourself pro-American. But until you start living by the spirit as well as the letter of the Constitution and Declaration of Independence you will not be true patriots.

DAVID R. BUELL
Campbell, Calif.

Jefferson was a large plantation owner and had many slaves.—Ed.

Editor:

Enclosed is my check for \$10 for a one-year subscription. I didn't know THE AMERICAN MERCURY still existed until I saw a few issues in the local public library. I took them home and read and read! Then I invited some conservative friends over for coffee and passed your magazine around and they all read and read.

Hope they all ordered AMERICAN MERCURY.

Dear God, could we but awaken our people to the Truth before they are rudely awakened by the "One-World Slavemasters!"

CLARE FISCHER
Huntington Beach, Calif.

Editor:

I am writing in regard to the article "The New Mysticism" by Kenneth Johns in the Fall issue of AMERICAN MERCURY. In this article Mr. Johns included the Church of Scientology in his introduction comments and as these are categorically not relative to our Church, I object to them strongly.

There is also the matter of his description of the Church of Scientology; it is not only way off center, but also shows a definite lack of going to the proper source on the subject—in other words, I do not feel that Mr. Johns bothered to do any in-depth research into the works of L. Ron Hubbard, our Founder.

The following is an item by item correction of Mr. Johns' statements.

ITEM: "All of the cults are basically anti-Christian, all aim to supplant Western culture ..."

FACT: The Church of Scientology is not a cult. We are legally registered as a religion by the State of California. Sect has the same number of letters as cult and does not carry with it the objectionable connotations of black magic, evil, or drugs, all of

which the Church of Scientology does not associate itself, or approve of.***

FACT: The Church of Scientology is not basically anti-Christian.***

FACT: We do not aim to supplant Western culture. We are for the rights of individuals . . . We wish the IRS to turn their books over for audit to the General Accounting Office of the federal government.***

JEFFREY A. DUBRON

Director of Community Affairs
The Church of Scientology of California
Los Angeles, Calif.

Mr. Dubron details other aspects of Scientology in his long letter; readers may instruct themselves in the sect by requesting information from Scientology, 2005 West 9th Street, Los Angeles, Ca. 90006.-Ed.

Editor:

If my homeland Latvia was free I could then joyfully celebrate her 55 years' birthday on November 18.

The Latvian people have many friends all around the world who would like to see Latvia free. But unfortunately her fate is in the hands of two super-power U.S. and USSR.

Recently U.S.A. alarmed her military troops when Russia threatened to send her troops to the Middle East war. As a result the Soviets backed down. There was no atomic war which majority of the people around the world feared.

If we do not have to fear a major war of the Russians why did the USA never alarm her troops when Russia invaded Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and did not protect the three Baltic States? Why was the U.S. military power silent at that time, and now are ready to take dangerous risks to protect the independence of Israel?

Is it really true that the U.S.A. respects the treacherous Roosevelt-Stalin pact in Yalta? Latvia wants to live, she awaits help from the American people as do the Israelis.

OSVALDS AKMENTINS

Latvian Press Society in America
Dorchester, Mass.

Editor:

As a subscriber I wish to call your attention to the fact that in giving info about the Tax Strike, a very persuasive factor is the emotional one of paying tribute to NORTH Vietnam. This has influenced me to stop withholding tax, preparatory to ceasing my I.R.S. payments.

Cerebral arguments are one thing . . . but the emotional ones, with the stories of torture of POWs in mind, will really be effective.

B. W. FOLEY
Columbus, Ohio

Editor:

Perhaps you should heed the advice of your own editorial "Anarchy III" and "spurn the advice of reactionaries, pessimists, etc. who cannot free themselves from the slogans of a dead age etc."

Who, in the face of today's bitter realities, needs to read again Washington's Farewell Address? Perhaps those stodgy octogenarians who lost the battle for us 50 years ago or tax-striking materialists who care more for their pocketbooks than their nation — even "conservatives" who mumble darkly about the "you know who." But none of these will rise with Promethian will to create America anew.

Why not address your magazine as you do your editorials — to those who will? America isn't running out of time — she's running out of men.

DAN DEXTER
Peoria, Illinois

Editor:

The article by Rev. Palandrano in the Winter 1973 issue shed light on a topic which long has been treated to what the late Harry Elmer Barnes called "the historical blackout." In this instance, many of those who are obscuring the issue are churchmen whose training, experience and commitment ought to prompt them to analysis of the material Rev. Palandrano discussed even if to pursue the groundwork for inter-group relations in an alleged "ecumenical era."

Vatican II's Declaration on Catholic-Jewish Relations stated: "it is the wish of this sacred Council to foster and recommend a *mutual* knowledge and esteem." The reason for the inclusion of the word "mutual" explained a footnote in the official American publication of *The Documents of Vatican II*, was that this word "tactfully expresses a request of Cardinal Ruffini, Archbishop of Palermo, that Christians should love Jews and that Jews should declare that they will not hate Christians (and he asked that *certain passages in the Talmud be corrected*)" (italics mine). It is about 8 years since the Declaration, but no word appears to have been printed on all the material written on its implementation to indicate reciprocal efforts along the lines expressed by Cardinal Ruffini.

After almost 8 years since the Vatican II Declaration, there have been Catholic prayers "revised," Church histories and religious training material "purged" and in return "brotherhood awards" and publicity given propitiating bishops and compliant priests. But what comparable reciprocal effort has been taken along the lines of Cardinal Ruffini's "mutual" program? Is "brotherhood" a "one-way street," a disguised capitulation?

E.R. WACHE
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Editor:

The last issue of WASHINGTON OBSERVER is the best ever. Anent the item on the last page:

"In addition to Rabbi Baruch Korff, general Chairman of the National Citizens Committee for Fairness to the Presidency, one of President Nixon's most outspoken supporters in Gerald L. K. Smith, who compares Nixon to George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln. Another "Conservative" preacher, Rev. Billy James Hargis, goes Smith one better and compares Nixon to Jesus Christ."

It will be of interest to you to know that to my knowledge, there was a witness present in Hargis' outer office when he made a deal with the Israelites concluding with the statement "from now on Hargis is our man. We will work with Hargis."

The enclosed copies of correspondence with both Hargis and Gerald L. K. Smith will be of interest.

Hargis refuses to answer a long series of comparable letters from me. As you possibly know, I thought, in him, I had won a stable and effective ally to the Americanist cause. I loaned him the money to pay the cost of floating bible balloons back of the Iron Curtain; lent long and effective service to establishing his ministry; was with him when he preached the Easter sermon near Gordon's Tomb; entertained Sam Mattar when he was brought here as a guest of the Hargis ministry — then lived to see Hargis selected as the man to still the voice of Christendom when Sam Mattar was murdered in the Seven Day War. Hargis returned wishing Dayan was in charge of our troops!

Hargis is a man of very great ability, but his weakness is the love of money — and the Israelites learned of it.

I suggest Golda Meir and her soul-mate Richard, the Faint-Hearted, be made honorary members of the tax protestors union of which A. J. Porth should be made the President.

GLENN O. YOUNG
Sapulpa, Oklahoma

Editor:

Many thanks for starting my subscription to AMERICAN MERCURY. I am sure that MERCURY will help me to keep up with what is happening to a once-great nation.

The time has arrived to stop talking and writing. However, I do not believe the average person will awaken until his paycheck is taken. A fat hog will not try to break out of the pen. The enemy only understands action.

R. W. WALWORTH
Georgetown, Maryland

Editor:

Sorry I ever stopped my subscription to the AMERICAN MERCURY/WASHINGTON OBSERVER. Please start up my combined subscription.

WILLIAM OHLY
Waterville, Ohio

Editor:

Having read your NEWSLETTER of August 15, 1973, I am deeply impressed with your courage and demands for a truly free press. I was born, raised and educated in Germany and have been a resident in this country for about 8 years. I must say that I find the naivete and lack of interest of the general American public appalling.

Your NEWSLETTER, therefore, brought back a glimmer of hope that indeed all is not lost at this late stage of the political game. Let me congratulate you to your efforts and express my hope that you will continue to serve as an eye opener. I will do my best to rally support for your undertaking.

Enclosed you will find my check for \$10 (which is really all I can afford at this time, but then, freedom never comes cheap).

Thank you again for your service to the country.

MRS. KARL KONECY
Boulder, Colo.

Editor:

I would like to congratulate you people on your fine work and research on all the articles which appear. More people than you think appreciate your efforts. After the four-month gift runs out I will definitely subscribe for at least a two-year subscription.

DENNIS ROSSEBO
Vancouver, Wash.

Editor:

In your Summer 1973 issue, are you serious about that sappy article by Robert Evans, called "Conservatives Must Re-orient Their Thinking" on page 13?

If you are, you ought to have your editorial heads examined.

MRS. W. A. GOODRICH, JR.
Baytown, Texas

Editor:

I have been a union organizer and a trade union officer but I am willing to admit the shortcomings of the American trade union movement.

But the American business community — the local WASP Chamber of Commerce types — those Babbitt sons of bitches — will literally see this country in Hell rather than voluntarily relinquishing a single economic advantage.

ART SLEIGHT
Albuquerque, N.M.

Editor:

Tax payers are probably unaware that we are spending 22% of the gross national income on welfare. The tax payer of today is indeed the new slave.

CHRIS PAGE
Los Angeles, Cal.

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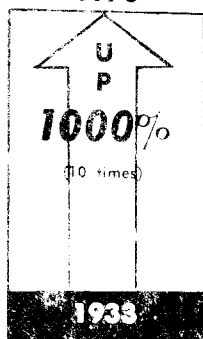
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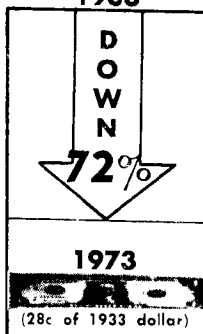


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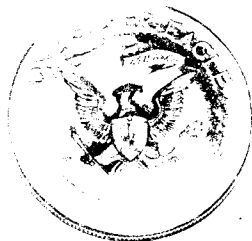
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